CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKE
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
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CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 271 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1920		
3rd Nov.	Syria	6,633
13th ,,	Kashmir	8,841
20th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,480
27th ,,	Pongola	8,056
28th ,,	Merkara †	8,235
4th Dec.	Karkunda	16,118
11th ,,	Malwa	10,883
18th ,,	Kalyan	8,987
25th ,,	Mantua	10,885
1921		
1st Jan.	China	7,932
8th ,,	Caledonia	7,579

*B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said, Genoa and Plymouth only.
P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be NO special train across France for some considerable time to come.
DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger-carrying steamers.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamers.	—
15th Nov.	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO ADEN, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
1st Nov.	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar ports 9-30 a.m.
3rd ,,	Bamora	Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
4th ,,	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder
6th ,,	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
9th ,,	Barala	Basreh direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
ANGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fukuoka Maru	S. Takiguchi.	4141	8th Nov.	14th Nov
Tenshi Maru	Kubo	3195	20th Nov.	20th Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI
Manager.
Bernby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
ANGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Ashigara Maru	I. Ijichi	7th Nov.	15th Nov.
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	16th Nov.	20th Nov.
Kenzo Maru	T. Watanabe	26th Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glased, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

S. S. LOYALTY
BOMBAY TO MARSELLES AND GENOA.
Next Approximate Sailing.
EARLY DECEMBER, 1920.
FARES :—
First Special.. .. Rs. 800
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A".. .. Rs. 750
First Class "B".. .. ,, 700
Second Class .. .. ,, 600
A reduction of 10 per cent. is made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be reserved without a payment of a deposit.
The Steamer is provided with wireless telegraphy.
All cabins are fitted with electric lights and fans.
The Steamer carries a fully qualified surgeon and stewardesses.
There is no deck accommodation for servants of passengers.
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114. Tele.: "LANATH," Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated in Hongkong.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND....£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Bilsah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765,362
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,46
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rate to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for

SUIT CASES & TRUNKS
of Superior Quality on Moderate Retail and Wholesale prices from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
Telephone No. 5708. Post Box No. 403.
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

COAL.
We are registering orders for STEAM, SLACK and dust and other coals from JHARIA and RANEEGUNJ fields.
Intending purchasers should apply at once to the undersigned immediately for rates.
Immediate supply can be arranged under public supply.
BALFOUR & Co.,
MINERAL DEPARTMENT,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.
10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.
Tele. Address "DILATE"

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION.
Our KHAKI and LEATHER SUIT, CABIN, ATTACHE, BRIEF DESPATCH BELTING and CIGAR Cases, Hold-Alls, Belts, &c. are the craze of the day for their unrivalled finish and workmenship.
We alone supply Ladies' and Children's Shoe-Lasts
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale. Late Manager of Patka, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 45,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 9,650,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IRANI,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 85,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on application.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agents.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
Funds enjoyed ..... Rs. 2,00,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 85,00,000
Annual Income exceeds ... Rs. 25,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

WOULD YOU POSSESS?
That strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full of alluring possibilities for those who acquire the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory, overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet—The Pride of India—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATEST LIGHT CULTURE,
TRIVENIVILAS, INDIA.

THE SHILOTRI BANK L D.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
Investor's Balances, awaiting employment carried on liberal terms.
Investment Securities bought and sold.
SAVINGS BANK .. .. .. 5 % P. A.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS .. .. 3 % P. A.
FIXED DEPOSITS .. .. .. 6½ % P. A.
The cautious and conversative policy of Investment followed by our Bank is well known among our customers. Apply for further information to,
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI,
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive Street, Calcutta.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
VARIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. E. Vas, Branch Secretary
Eastern Buildings, 23, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

NOW VERY FEW
OFFICE ROOMS
AND
GODOWNS
LEFT
TO BE LET
IN
GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Apply:
JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co.,
ROOMS. Nos 1—2,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
KENNEDY BRIDGE
Dealers in Automobile Vehicles
OF ALL MAKES.
AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS AND TRAINING INSTITUTE.
Telegrams:—"SUBLIME."
LARGE STOCKISTS
OF ACCESSORIES SPARE PARTS TYRES, TUBES, LUBRICANTS etc.
Driving and mechanism of cars taught.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.,
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Hanuman, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 5170. TATA AND OTHER CODES.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—ASSISTANT WANTED, chiefly retouching. BACKHOUSE and Co., Poona. 6156

WANTED—A qualified LADY DR. as partner with Dr. Taherali, M.B.B.S. in a private dispensary established at Godhra, Panchmahals. Good prospects. See or write for partnership terms. 6152

WANTED for service in Coasting Steamers II CLASS MARINE ENGINEERS, only men of sober and steady habits and with good seagoing experiences need apply for terms to Messrs. E. E. COLLIN & Co., 7/10, Elphinstone Circle Fort, Bombay. 598.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced ENGINE DRIVER to take charge of a 35 Brake Stone Crude Oil Engine. Apply stating minimum pay expected and experience to Box 1831, Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle. 5999

WANTED—An experienced FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER; Technically trained with efficient knowledge of machine drawing to work as Engineering Superintendent on Rs. 150 per month plus 15 per cent allowance. Gujarati knowing essential. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad. 6150

WANTED—A competent MANAGER for an Indian Commercial Bank about to be incorporated. Must be a good Organiser. Remuneration according to qualification and ability. All applications are to be treated as strictly confidential. Apply with full particulars to Box 90, 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6151

WANTED—A young bachelor GRADUATE as COMPANION for day and night at Ahmedabad. Initial salary Rs. 300 with future prospects. Personal interview required. Applicants should see CHIMANBHAI ESTATE, SHETH, Princess Street, Dalimji Hajri Building, 2nd floor, Bombay, on 15th November, 1920, ONLY between 12 and 2. 6150

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Manarani Bardwan Girls' High School, Lahore, starting pay Rs. 150 per month with future prospects and the benefit of provident fund. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 6151

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION about 600 to 1,000 sq. ft. in Fort. Apply Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 6154

WANTED—Energetic immediately pushing and reliable AGENTS and CANVASSERS, both local and travelling to sell goods all over India of some very paying most respectable and strong Sugar, Paper, Coal and other companies on pay and commission. Excellent remuneration and permanency of job to sell outputs only I associate to men really Competent and capable of doing good and reliable business. Apply to Box No. 100 [illegible] Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 6155

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One complete COTTON GIN MACHINERY of 10 gins as made new with one 8 H.P. Steam Engine of double cylinders. Apply to Box No. 6010, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 6153

FOR SALE—CROW LIBRARY Brand new touring car, 6 cylinder, self-starter and all accessories. Price moderate. Apply A. S. NAHLEWALA, Apollo Street, Bombay. 6100

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND CAR, Model 85 Owner driven, sparingly used. Owner going on leave. Delivery middle of December. Apply:—S. D. TRADA, Ahmedabad. 6150

FOR SALE—English MOTOR CYCLE, combination, double cylinder, 6 H.P., in sound condition. MAHADEVA, Phoenix Chit Grant Road. 6150

TO MOTORISTS.—If you want to buy a MOTOR CAR or CYCLE, please call at the Auction Sale on Sunday, the 14th instant at 2 p.m., at Tankerville, Gowalia Tank Road, Grant Road, Bombay. 6151

FOR SALE—Tata Publicity Corporation. Rs. 100 shares. No. 10 paid up. Bombay Cotton Cement Co., Ltd., 100 shares. No. 25 paid up. What offers? How many shares required? Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 6150

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of TOMS TOOTHACHE GUM and OTTERNAUT BOOTS, 3 Cases at bottom rates, with trade discounts, recommended now by appointment with. BOMBAY MOTOR OILS, Hughes Road, Bombay. 6084

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at bargain price of Rs. 70 each net. Usual Price Rs. 200 each. Weight 7 lbs. Self folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy machine for the home or travel. MAINES TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 55, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 6150

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGLOW, surrounded by mgs. compound with garden at Napean Sea Road, Specially for Princes and Nobles. Apply MADHAVDAS GOKALDAS, Walkeshwar Road, No. 4, Dadysett Estate. 6148

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TENDERS.

WANTED TENDERS for preparing badges of the President, Chairman Reception Committee members, delegates, etc., of the ensuing Congress at Nagpur. The tenderers should submit their designs on or before the 30th November, 1920. The tenderers should send the samples and no fancy.

Samples of the badges and particulars can be had in the Congress Office. Badges R. C. members 2000, Badges for Delegates 1000. All materials should be purely Swadeshi.

Reception Committee Office,
Dhantoli Nagpur.

B. S. MOONJE.
General Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, LTD:

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Esplanade Road (86, Medows Street), Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of November, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution:—

Should the Resolution be passed by the requisite majority the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held at the same place on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

"That the Article 8 be cancelled and the following be substituted in its place.

"That the remuneration of the Directors including the Director Ex Officio shall be Rs. 50 to each Director for every Meeting of the Board attended by him."

By order of the Board,
HUSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st November, 1920. 5945

NOTICE.

FOLLOWING is the list of candidates nominated for the Bombay City Non-Mahomedan Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. The symbol allotted to each candidate is shown against his name.

NON-MAHOMEDAN SOUTH.
B. E. F. & G. WARDS.

Serial No.	Name of candidate	Symbol.
1.	Mr. Ramakrishna Shrikrishna Navalkar	Tiger.
2.	Dr. Madhavshaw H. E. Sukhia	Horse
3.	Mr. Ravaji Lalji Chudasama	Sword.
4.	Mr. Vasavji Mulraj Damania	Flag.
5.	Mr. Gopaldas Dhanji Vidya	Cart.
6.	Dr. Cajetan Fernandes	Hand.
7.	Mr. [illegible] Moos	Elephant.
8.	Mr. Acacio Gabriel Vegas	Scales.

NON-MAHOMEDAN NORTH.
B. E. F. & G. WARDS.

1.	Dr. Shavax Sorabji Bathwala	Tiger
2.	Mr. Sitaram Keshav Bole	Horse.
3.	Mr. Rajaram Keshav Vaidya	Sword.
4.	Mr. Shantaram Narayan Surve	Flag
5.	Mr. Peter Rodrigues	Cart.
6.	Mr. Harkishandas Lalman Kowly	Hand

(Sd.) J. F. BRANDER,
Returning Officer & Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1920. 6150

NOTICE.

REFORMS ELECTIONS.

ELECTORS and CANDIDATES should note that it is finally decided that the Bombay City Legislative Council Elections will be held on TUESDAY, the 16th November, 1920, from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. and 1 to 5 p.m. as under:

NON-MAHOMEDANS: CITY.

(a) South: A and C Wards—In the Drill Hall beside the Bombay Municipality Offices.

(b) South: D Ward—In the Elphinstone High School. Both (a) and (b) are in Cruickshank Road opposite the Esplanade Maidan.

(c) North: B, E, F and G Wards—In the Victoria Garden Museum, Byculla.

Mahomedans: Town Hall in Fort.

J. F. BRANDER,
Returning Officer and Collector of Bombay.

Old Custom House, Fort,
Bombay, 28th October, 1920. 5838

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Sherman and Duck Hall Steamship Co., Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan (Red), Bombay, Colombo Singapore Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers. Cargo will also be taken by transshipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of freight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The following steamers will be loading at Montreal for India and the Far East.

S. S. City of Agra, September
S. S. City of Melbourne, October.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Pars. Bazar Street, Bombay.

1992

RAILWAY BOARD.

NOTICE.

WAGONS FOR INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction in India and delivery during the year ending 31st March, 1922 of the wagons detailed below:—

5'-6" GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.

1200 of type A1 length 21' 0".
500 of type A2 length 24' 6".
200 of type A3 length 27' 7".

5' 6" GAUGE—OPEN.

50 of type C1 length 18' 6".
200 of type C2 length 26' 0".
50 of type C3 length 26' 0".

METRE GAUGE—COVERED GOODS.

100 of type M1 length 18' 0".
100 of type M2 length 20' 0".
100 of type M3 length 21' 6".

METRE GAUGE—OPEN.

50 of type MC1 length 15' 0".
50 of type MC2 length 20' 0".
50 of type MC3 length 15' 0".
50 of type MC4 length 20' 0".

The types quoted are those of the I.R.C. standard designs.

Copies of the form of tender and specification can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla, also copies of the drawings on payment of Re. one per sheet which will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Wagons" and should reach the Secretary Railway Board, Delhi, on or before the 7th December 1920.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of any tender. 6097

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TAXIS AT GARRY RATE!

6 ANNAS PER MILE.

LOOK OUT for Cars with GOLD PHOENIX in WHITE RING and a ROUND TAXI-METER.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

A MODEL A. X.—1907, 15-20 H. P. Four Cylinder (Battery and Magneto Ignition, Delhon Carburetor) Genuine Dewson chassis Sliding type Gear three speeds forward and reverse.

Two brakes foot external contracting on secondary Gear shaft drum, and hand internal expanding on rear wheel drums. Fitted with eight seated Bus or Wagonette Body, open side entrance to two front seats, and door back entrance to six rear seats with fixed canopy top, wind-screen and side curtains. Brass Rushmore Acetylene Head Lamps and Generator, Nickel Plated Kerosine side Lamps and Tail Lamp, Stepney wheel with old square Trend Michelin Tyre and Tube, Artillery wood wheels fitted with three 820 by 120 Dunlop Grooved Tyres and Tubes, and one ditto Michelin Universal Tyre and Tube. Dunlop Tyres old, Michelin Tyre good. One spare fitted Michelin Universal Tyre, and two ditto Tubes. Car painted Dark Green and upholstered in brown leather, and complete with tools, old and new spare parts. Also extra lot of spare parts due to arrive from Home.

Particulars of Tools and Spare Parts will be furnished on application. The Car is in running order and is suitable as a passenger or luggage carrier—Back seats removable to form luggage space. Price Rs. 3,000.

Apply to:—

MOTOR MECHANIC,
P. W. D.,
Residency, INDORE.

6190

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Courts in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100-5-120 per mensem with prospect of promotion upto Rs. 250 per mensem. A good knowledge of Gujarati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages, is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the Intermediate Arts examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar Chief Court of Lower Burma not later than 2nd of January, 1921.

E. G. McDOWALL,
Registrar.

Chief Court, Lower Burma.
Dated Rangoon, the 8th Nov. 1920. 6122

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 200 per share will be paid at the registered Office of the Company, 23, Church Gate Street on and after Friday, the 12th proximo during Office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 5th proximo on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Co., will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 5th to FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1920; both days inclusive.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 26th October, 1920. 5863

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November, 1920
Boyne	4,500	29th December, 1920
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	6th February, 1921
Trewyn	5,150	3rd March. 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 585.

WANTED.

MERCANTILE FIRMS in Bombay carrying on Clearing Agency Business are invited to take up Clearing Agency Work to clear English Material arriving from England for Jamnagar Railway and Jamnagar-Dwarka Extension now under construction.

Particulars of works to be carried out:—

(1) To receive English Material from Home Steamers.
(2) To pay Customs and other charges on behalf of the Railway.
(3) To load the consignments in trucks and despatch to Jamnagar.

Firms willing to take over this work are invited to send in their terms in a sealed cover to the undersigned before 20th November, 1920. The covers should be superscribed "Terms and conditions for clearing agency for Jamnagar Railway."

R. PESTONJI,
for Manager and Engineer-in-Chief
Manager's Office,
Jamnagar, 26th October, 1920. 5903

NOTICE

A Public Auction will be held by the undersigned in the Public Works Department Store at Rajkot on SATURDAY, the 4th December, 1920, at 1 p.m. of the temporary structures of the Mianee Lines consisting of

11 Singlemens barracks each 16½ by 30½
1 Block of Followers quarters 17½ by 12
6 Cooking sheds each 26½ by 23½

The buildings are all mangalore tiled with round teak rafters, etc. The purchasers will be required to remove all materials within 3 months. A quarter of the bid will have to be deposited.

(Sd.) S. B. TYABJI,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmedabad District.

6192

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each provinces pay Rs 300 to 500 with liberal commissions etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps. Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED
Kapadvanj, Gujrat (India) 5685

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF THE CHINA MILLS LIMITED (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from N. P. Wadia, Esq and Maratial Gagalbhai, Esq., the Liquidators of the China Mills, Limited (in Voluntary Liquidation), will sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, as and singular the lands, hereditaments and premises more particularly described hereunder together with the mill house and other buildings and edifices standing thereon, and the boilers, engine spindles, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and other mechanical things and appliances, etc., appertaining thereto.

For further information and particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the undersigned at their office No. 24 Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, during office hours, or to the Auctioneers.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 24,450 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other premises under Old Nos. 98, 101 and 103, 121, 122 and 124, New Nos. B and C, and D, 12238, 12234, 12243 and 12241, and E, 12236, 14350 and 14351, New Survey Nos. 1b/2580, 1D, 1b, 1c and 1H/2443, Situate at Sewree, in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, near the Dart formerly known as Bhow Rassool's Dart and forming part of the garden land formerly known as Vishnubhai Atmaram's Dart and bounded on the East by the Sewree New Road, on or towards the West North and South by the property of Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff being the remaining portion of the land known as Vizbhai Atmaram's Dart.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly described and covered by Iron Warehouses admeasuring 3,000 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 98, 101 and 103 and New Nos. B, 12236, 14350 and 14351, and New Survey No. 1F/2553 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Dart and bounded on the North and South by the other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff and partly by land also covered with water belonging to Rajee Jakeria and which said piece of water when at a certain height meet and on the West by the land belonging to the Company hereinafter thirdly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of parcel of land or ground situate at Sewree in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the vicinity of the land hereinabove firstly and secondly described and admeasuring 1,440 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 98, 101 and 103 and New Nos. C, 12235, 14349 and 14351, and New Survey No. 1F/2553 and forming part of the said Bhow Rassool's Dart and bounded on the North by other property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the South partly by the property hereinbefore secondly described as partly by the property of the said Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, on the East by the property hereinbefore secondly described and on the West by the Sewree Road.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer Incharge Divisional Clothing Depot, Karkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Karkee Arsenal on Monday 15th November.

A large quantity of Woolen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Greatcoats, Shirts, Towels, Trousers, Coats, Pyjamas, Mosquitoe Curtain, Ammunition Boots, Suttragees, Jerseys Puttiss mittens warm, Socks, Razais and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 11th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Auction Sale of very valuable Bungalow, situated at Warden Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 20th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following very valuable Bungalow, belonging to Mr. Hoshang Aspal:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government land and ground rent land or ground situate, lying and being at Warden Road immediately without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District and Town and Island of Bombay with the Bungalows, Messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement 6,381 square yards or thereabouts and which piece of land along with the other pieces of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 15, Collector's New No. 1830, Old Survey No. 50, and New Survey No. 1-1000, and which messuages, bungalows, tenements and houses standing thereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other tenements, under D Ward Nos. 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004 and 3005 and Street Nos. 30-40, 42, 2 and 3, Warden Road and which piece or parcel of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by an open passage and beyond that the property of Mahomedji Hakimji, on or towards the West partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of Khansahi Mulji, on or towards the North by the seashore and on or towards the South partly by the property of Vandrawandas Purshotamdas and partly by the Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors, at their Office, Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS OF ROSE [illegible] AS SHOWN.

Under instructions from D. J. Mehta and Co. and from Messrs. Forbesmaji and Co. trading as [illegible] Rose Powder, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 20th November, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 23 Apollo Street Fort.

250 bags Rose Petals "as" Crown.

1 Chest just shipped per S.S. Kinder marked [illegible] 2,100

Sizes 6" 7½" 8" 4" 3½" 5" 6" 7 6 5".

Keys 10 60 30 15 25 25 15 5.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of very valuable vacant piece land in front of the Coromandar Road Villa Parle.

Under instruction from the surviving Executors of late Sheth Jehangir Ruttanji Mody, (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell the above-named valuable property at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 15th November, 1920, at their Auction Rooms No. 15, Apollo Street, Fort.

PARTICULARS.

The whole of the piece or parcel of the vacant land, situate on the front of Coromandal Road, Villa Parle and on the east of the Road known as Mahatma [illegible] Road and bounded on the North by other square piece of land belonging to the Executors of the said late Sheth Jehangir Ruttanji Mody, Kt., and registered in the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1-98, 1-99, 1-100, 1-101, 1-102, 1-103, 1-104, 1-105, 1-106, 1-107, 1-108, 1-109, 1-110, 1-111, 1-112, 1-113, 1-114, 1-115, 1-116, 1-117, 1-118, 1-119, 1-120, 1-121, 1-122, 1-123, 1-124, 1-125, 1-126, 1-127, 1-128, 1-129, 1-130, 1-131, 1-132, 1-133, 1-134, 1-135, 1-136, 1-137, 1-138, 1-139, 1-140, 1-141, 1-142, 1-143, 1-144, 1-145, 1-146, 1-147, 1-148, 1-149, 1-150, 1-151, 1-152, 1-153, 1-154, 1-155, 1-156, 1-157, 1-158, 1-159, 1-160, 1-161, 1-162, 1-163, 1-164, 1-165, 1-166, 1-167, 1-168, 1-169, 1-170, 1-171, 1-172, 1-173, 1-174, 1-175, 1-176, 1-177, 1-178, 1-179, 1-180, 1-181, 1-182, 1-183, 1-184, 1-185, 1-186, 1-187, 1-188, 1-189, 1-190, 1-191, 1-192, 1-193, 1-194, 1-195, 1-196, 1-197, 1-198, 1-199, 1-200, 1-201, 1-202, 1-203, 1-204, 1-205, 1-206, 1-207, 1-208, 1-209, 1-210, 1-211, 1-212, 1-213, 1-214, 1-215, 1-216, 1-217, 1-218, 1-219, 1-220, 1-221, 1-222, 1-223, 1-224, 1-225, 1-226, 1-227, 1-228, 1-229, 1-230, 1-231, 1-232, 1-233, 1-234, 1-235, 1-236, 1-237, 1-238, 1-239, 1-240, 1-241, 1-242, 1-243, 1-244, 1-245, 1-246, 1-247, 1-248, 1-249, 1-250, 1-251, 1-252, 1-253, 1-254, 1-255, 1-256, 1-257, 1-258, 1-259, 1-260, 1-261, 1-262, 1-263, 1-264, 1-265, 1-266, 1-267, 1-268, 1-269, 1-270, 1-271, 1-272, 1-273, 1-274, 1-275, 1-276, 1-277, 1-278, 1-279, 1-280, 1-281, 1-282, 1-283, 1-284, 1-285, 1-286, 1-287, 1-288, 1-289, 1-290, 1-291, 1-292, 1-293, 1-294, 1-295, 1-296, 1-297, 1-298, 1-299, 1-300, 1-301, 1-302, 1-303, 1-304, 1-305, 1-306, 1-307, 1-308, 1-309, 1-310, 1-311, 1-312, 1-313, 1-314, 1-315, 1-316, 1-317, 1-318, 1-319, 1-320, 1-321, 1-322, 1-323, 1-324, 1-325, 1-326, 1-327, 1-328, 1-329, 1-330, 1-331, 1-332, 1-333, 1-334, 1-335, 1-336, 1-337, 1-338, 1-339, 1-340, 1-341, 1-342, 1-343, 1-344, 1-345, 1-346, 1-347, 1-348, 1-349, 1-350, 1-351, 1-352, 1-353, 1-354, 1-355, 1-356, 1-357, 1-358, 1-359, 1-360, 1-361, 1-362, 1-363, 1-364, 1-365, 1-366, 1-367, 1-368, 1-369, 1-370, 1-371, 1-372, 1-373, 1-374, 1-375, 1-376, 1-377, 1-378, 1-379, 1-380, 1-381, 1-382, 1-383, 1-384, 1-385, 1-386, 1-387, 1-388, 1-389, 1-390, 1-391, 1-392, 1-393, 1-394, 1-395, 1-396, 1-397, 1-398, 1-399, 1-400, 1-401, 1-402, 1-403, 1-404, 1-405, 1-406, 1-407, 1-408, 1-409, 1-410, 1-411, 1-412, 1-413, 1-414, 1-415, 1-416, 1-417, 1-418, 1-419, 1-420, 1-421, 1-422, 1-423, 1-424, 1-425, 1-426, 1-427, 1-428, 1-429, 1-430, 1-431, 1-432, 1-433, 1-434, 1-435, 1-436, 1-437, 1-438, 1-439, 1-440, 1-441, 1-442, 1-443, 1-444, 1-445, 1-446, 1-447, 1-448, 1-449, 1-450, 1-451, 1-452, 1-453, 1-454, 1-455, 1-456, 1-457, 1-458, 1-459, 1-460, 1-461, 1-462, 1-463, 1-464, 1-465, 1-466, 1-467, 1-468, 1-469, 1-470, 1-471, 1-472, 1-473, 1-474, 1-475, 1-476, 1-477, 1-478, 1-479, 1-480, 1-481, 1-482, 1-483, 1-484, 1-485, 1-486, 1-487, 1-488, 1-489, 1-490, 1-491, 1-492, 1-493, 1-494, 1-495, 1-496, 1-497, 1-498, 1-499, 1-500, 1-501, 1-502, 1-503, 1-504, 1-505, 1-506, 1-507, 1-508, 1-509, 1-510, 1-511, 1-512, 1-513, 1-514, 1-515, 1-516, 1-517, 1-518, 1-519, 1-520, 1-521, 1-522, 1-523, 1-524, 1-525, 1-526, 1-527, 1-528, 1-529, 1-530, 1-531, 1-532, 1-533, 1-534, 1-535, 1-536, 1-537, 1-538, 1-539, 1-540, 1-541, 1-542, 1-543, 1-544, 1-545, 1-546, 1-547, 1-548, 1-549, 1-550, 1-551, 1-552, 1-553, 1-554, 1-555, 1-556, 1-557, 1-558, 1-559, 1-560, 1-561, 1-562, 1-563, 1-564, 1-565, 1-566, 1-567, 1-568, 1-569, 1-570, 1-571, 1-572, 1-573, 1-574, 1-575, 1-576, 1-577, 1-578, 1-579, 1-580, 1-581, 1-582, 1-583, 1-584, 1-585, 1-586, 1-587, 1-588, 1-589, 1-590, 1-591, 1-592, 1-593, 1-594, 1-595, 1-596, 1-597, 1-598, 1-599, 1-600, 1-601, 1-602, 1-603, 1-604, 1-605, 1-606, 1-607, 1-608, 1-609, 1-610, 1-611, 1-612, 1-613, 1-614, 1-615, 1-616, 1-617, 1-618, 1-619, 1-620, 1-621, 1-622, 1-623, 1-624, 1-625, 1-626, 1-627, 1-628, 1-629, 1-630, 1-631, 1-632, 1-633, 1-634, 1-635, 1-636, 1-637, 1-638, 1-639, 1-640, 1-641, 1-642, 1-643, 1-644, 1-645, 1-646, 1-647, 1-648, 1-649, 1-650, 1-651, 1-652, 1-653, 1-654, 1-655, 1-656, 1-657, 1-658, 1-659, 1-660, 1-661, 1-662, 1-663, 1-664, 1-665, 1-666, 1-667, 1-668, 1-669, 1-670, 1-671, 1-672, 1-673, 1-674, 1-675, 1-676, 1-677, 1-678, 1-679, 1-680, 1-681, 1-682, 1-683, 1-684, 1-685, 1-686, 1-687, 1-688, 1-689, 1-690, 1-691, 1-692, 1-693, 1-694, 1-695, 1-696, 1-697, 1-698, 1-699, 1-700, 1-701, 1-702, 1-703, 1-704, 1-705, 1-706, 1-707, 1-708, 1-709, 1-710, 1-711, 1-712, 1-713, 1-714, 1-715, 1-716, 1-717, 1-718, 1-719, 1-720, 1-721, 1-722, 1-723, 1-724, 1-725, 1-726, 1-727, 1-728, 1-729, 1-730, 1-731, 1-732, 1-733, 1-734, 1-735, 1-736, 1-737, 1-738, 1-739, 1-740, 1-741, 1-742, 1-743, 1-744, 1-745, 1-746, 1-747, 1-748, 1-749, 1-750, 1-751, 1-752, 1-753, 1-754, 1-755, 1-756, 1-757, 1-758, 1-759, 1-760, 1-761, 1-762, 1-763, 1-764, 1-765, 1-766, 1-767, 1-768, 1-769, 1-770, 1-771, 1-772, 1-773, 1-774, 1-775, 1-776, 1-777, 1-778, 1-779, 1-780, 1-781, 1-782, 1-783, 1-784, 1-785, 1-786, 1-787, 1-788, 1-789, 1-790, 1-791, 1-792, 1-793, 1-794, 1-795, 1-796, 1-797, 1-798, 1-799, 1-800, 1-801, 1-802, 1-803, 1-804, 1-805, 1-806, 1-807, 1-808, 1-809, 1-810, 1-811, 1-812, 1-813, 1-814, 1-815, 1-816, 1-817, 1-818, 1-819, 1-820, 1-821, 1-822, 1-823, 1-824, 1-825, 1-826, 1-827, 1-828, 1-829, 1-830, 1-831, 1-832, 1-833, 1-834, 1-835, 1-836, 1-837, 1-838, 1-839, 1-840, 1-841, 1-842, 1-843, 1-844, 1-845, 1-846, 1-847, 1-848, 1-849, 1-850, 1-851, 1-852, 1-853, 1-854, 1-855, 1-856, 1-857, 1-858, 1-859, 1-860, 1-861, 1-862, 1-863, 1-864, 1-865, 1-866, 1-867, 1-868, 1-869, 1-870, 1-871, 1-872, 1-873, 1-874, 1-875, 1-876, 1-877, 1-878, 1-879, 1-880, 1-881, 1-882, 1-883, 1-884, 1-885, 1-886, 1-887, 1-888, 1-889, 1-890, 1-891, 1-892, 1-893, 1-894, 1-895, 1-896, 1-897, 1-898, 1-899, 1-900, 1-901, 1-902, 1-903, 1-904, 1-905, 1-906, 1-907, 1-908, 1-909, 1-910, 1-911, 1-912, 1-913, 1-914, 1-915, 1-916, 1-917, 1-918, 1-919, 1-920, 1-921, 1-922, 1-923, 1-924, 1-925, 1-926, 1-927, 1-928, 1-929, 1-930, 1-931, 1-932, 1-933, 1-934, 1-935, 1-936, 1-937, 1-938, 1-939, 1-940, 1-941, 1-942, 1-943, 1-944, 1-945, 1-946, 1-947, 1-948, 1-949, 1-950, 1-951, 1-952, 1-953, 1-954, 1-955, 1-956, 1-957, 1-958, 1-959, 1-960, 1-961, 1-962, 1-963, 1-964, 1-965, 1-966, 1-967, 1-968, 1-969, 1-970, 1-971, 1-972, 1-973, 1-974, 1-975, 1-976, 1-977, 1-978, 1-979, 1-980, 1-981, 1-982, 1-983, 1-984, 1-985, 1-986, 1-987, 1-988, 1-989, 1-990, 1-991, 1-992, 1-993, 1-994, 1-995, 1-996, 1-997, 1-998, 1-999, 1-1000.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th November, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 6459.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 CASES COP YARNS

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of November, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction near Hanuman's Temple Tamba'ata Paydhoni by order of the Office cost, paid and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Messrs. N. Ishuss and Co., of Hamam Street Fort, the under mentioned 17 cases of English cop yarns.

T. O. F. cases 2.36/60—10 cases 60s. Egyptian Twist Cops. Per s.s. Clan Matheson.
T. O. F. cases 2.60/60—3 cases 60s. American Twist Cops, Per s.s. Mesopotamia.
T. C. F. cases 2.60/71—2 cases 60s. American Twist Cops. Per s.s. Olympia.
T. C. F. cases 2.20/21—2 cases 60s. American Pin Cops. Per s.s. Olympia.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 10th November, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Dunbrae Cottage, Warden Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished house hold furniture of Sethi Hoosein and others, which were very handsome Assamar walnut wood, suite consisting of side board, side table dumbwaiter arm dining room chairs all highly and artistically carved, two sets of Assamar carved stand with carved wooden tops, some pianofortes crockery and glass ware, engravings and pictures, and a collection of cactus ferns plants, etc. etc., the property of Jamna P. Curyal, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
Suit No. 1289 of 1920.
Sayad Mahomed Hosein Kasrani,
vs.
Hajee Bibi Fatma and others.

[illegible]

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 13th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office Shigram.
1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 Bay Arab pony 14-2.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 12th Nov. 1920.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 32, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4527.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS JAVA SUGAR.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1920, at 1-00 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Khana Bazaar at the shop of Sheth Ramjee Nagji by his order and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Thakker Valabdas Ramji and Co.

250 bags Java sugar.
Arrived per steamer "Dongra"
Marks H S G Bombay.
Superior made in Java.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Coating Flannel, Silk Sorias Furniture, Typewriter Machine, etc.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 12th

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day 7, & 9-30 p.m.

Please Note the change of time.

MADAN THEATRES, LD., HAVE THE PLEASURE TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY HAVE OBTAINED AN ENTIRELY NEW COPY OF THE MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION:

"QUO VADIS"

This remarkable film cost £30,000 to produce, 5000 ARTISTS, 500 HORSES, 50 LIONS requisitioned to make up the caste. Produced by the CINES Co. of Rome. 8 Reels!! 2 Hours' Programme!!!

A Diwali Special!

Starring the Pet Dolly of the Screen :

MARGUERITE CLARK

Live in the land of Make-Believe with Marguerite Clark. Revel with her in his wonder story with its magic settings. A picture shall stir up memores of other days and make you wish it would never end.

"The Seven Swans"

A Beautiful Magnificient Fairy Fantasy !

Last Day—To-day !!

At the "GLOBE" you'll find your old sweatheart again.

Perhaps only in mind, through the have of a memory clouded by the years but a picture just the same as the sweetheart of other days who speculated with you whether the fairly prince or the bad "ogre" would "live happy ever after." You'l live the "old days" over again when you see this wonderful picture stages with the hand of a magician, at our theatre to-day !

A Dazzling Picture!—Bring your Kids!!

Please Note :—Our Great Bicycle Prize Drawing takes place TO-NIGHT, in our 7 p. m. Show ! Come with your Counterparts !

During this Diwali Week Messrs. K. D. and Brothers have decided to give in Prize one brand new Bicycle to all their Patrons who come to see this picture, at the Globe. The Patrons will kindly retain the counterpart of their Admission Tickets, which will be duly numbered. The Great Prize will be drawn to-day, Friday, 12th November, in the 7 p.m. Show. The Management have gone on carefully collecting the Prize Tickets during all the seven days, and our Patrons are assured that the Drawing will be perfectly bona-fide one. All the Classes at the Globe, except the Two-Anna Class are entitled to the Prize. The result of the Prize will be declared in all the newspapers to-morrow, Saturday, the 13th November.

The Bicycle will be seen in the Globe Compound. A two reel Fatty Comedy and the Topical Gazette in the Programme.

Four Shows To-Night ; 5-30 ; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIERE PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

PRESENTS

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

THE GREAT JAPANESE ACTO

IN

THE BEGGAR PRINCE

An Unusual Story of a Fisherman who became a Prince and a Prince who became a Beggar.

A Twentieth century romance with all the charm of the old Arabian Nights.

PATHE GAZETTE

LATEST

TROTTING THRU TURKEY

A POLLARD COMIC

TIME

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily Matinees on Bank Holidays Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. and Saturdays at 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICE

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOED.

AMUSEMENTS.

—— ANOHER BOLT FROM THE BLUE! ——

Messrs K. D. and Brothers

will have the gratification of starting

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 13th NOV.

The most mystifying and the most sensational of all serials

"SCREAMING SHADOW"

(40000 feet)

Absolutely the greatest and the most sensational, undoubtedly the most unsunal and the most thrilling, serial ever produced, featuring the world-renowned, internationally famous Stars,

Ben Wilson & Neva Gerber

Thrills, Action, Mistery.

"THE SCREAMING SHADOW"

It tells the secret of Eternal youth. Would you like to learn to live for ever? Does the Supernatural awe or mystify you? Can a shadow scream ?

COME—WE PROMISE YOU SOMETHING TREMENDOUSLY GREAT !

Commencing Saturday To-morrow at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45.

LAST THREE NIGHTS!

LAST THREE NIGHTS!

Dr. Richard Rowe

and Company

In the most Laughable and entertaining show ever seen.

SPECIAL HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME

KEILDERSON

Ventriloquist and Impersonator.

MYSTIC MORA

In her bewildering and unique seance SOMNASTIC DREAMS & VISIONS

The Modern Delilah

Mora while in a cataliptic sensation 20 times her own weight

How Gamblers Win

The secrets of cheating at cards completely revealed

TO-MORROW SAT. & SUNDAY at 6-30 p.m.

All Schools and Colleges will be admitted to dress circle at a uniform Price of 8 annas.

POPULAR PRICES, Rs. 3-2-1 AND As. 8.

TO-MORROW !

Who does not love the very name of

CHARLES DICKENS

Who does not love his books ? Who does not hold the memory of this great King of Fiction Sacred ?

Rejoice—one of the greatest Works of CHARLES DICKENS is coming on the screen of the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

Saturday To morrow 13th

THE BLEAK HOUSE

(6 parts—6000 feet)

Bombay's popular picture rendezvous

Cinema Majestic

presents

The Prince of Bharat

A Special selection of

A HINDUSTHANI FILM

produced in THE WEST for the festive DIWALI WEEK

Four Shows daily at ; 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. p. m,

From Sat. 20th November.

ANTONIO MORENO

IN

THE INVISIBLE HAND

A. K. D. & Brother's super serial produced by VITAGRAPH in fifteen episodes of ACTION.

THE LAST DAY OF THE WEEK

The Sixth Instalment concludes To-Night, this is just by way of a reminder, lest it slips off your mind. The

"MOONRIDERS"

The Universal Wildfire Serial has now reacbed a stage when the audience hardly breaths for sheer anxiety.

A 2-Real Drama and a 2-Real Comedy of Mrs. Joe Martin (the Chimpanzee) in the programme.

Four shows To-night, 5.30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Cinema Precious

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS).

Every satisfaction cooking guaranteed

Hostess recipes

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Near Cinema

GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

F ~ the last time to-day

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS presence

A Picture Beautiful — A Drama Sublime ! The story of a true

Mahatma

Who cured Bodily and Mental Deformeties by his Simple yet Sublime FAITH !

"They came to Curse — and left blessing!"

A SPECIAL GLORIOUS FILM FOR THIS FESTIVE

DIWALI WEEK

"THE MIRACLE MAN"

Unbiased critics have hailed this picture as a screen masterpiece and one of the really great motion-pictures of modern times.

Telling a stupendous story of universal appeal, it is one of those rare products of the screen that hold an audience spell-bound from start to finish.

The whole of life illumined ! The flesh, the blood, the soul of living men and women — sinning, struggling, loving.

The reck of the underworld, the lure of the sea, the breath of the fields in summer. Fused, with a thousand smiles and tears, into a great dramatic entertainment that will live for ever in your heart.

A PHOTOPLAY with an amuzing soul ! All that is fine, all that is sorrowful, and that allures in the act of living—pictured in vivid scenes that thrill, startles or inspire. One screen entertainment you'll never forget. Come, live a life in an hour !

"The Miracle Man"

Please Note :—This is a Film of no means order. It is a hugely costly picture, and one of the sparkling gems that have been offered to their Patrons in the past and are being offered in the present by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers with just pride and satisfaction,

To-night : 5-30; 7 ; 8-45; and 10-15 P. M. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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LAST NIGHT OF THE POPULAR PICTURE BILL

"The Gray Wolf's Ghost."

A Romatic play of great Soutwest wherein a young man plays a lone hand against his father who has been treacherous to his own kind and a people whose suspicions almost places him on the gallows

ALSO A FINE COMIC

"Good Night Ladies."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !!

Prices Re 1-8. Re. 1. As. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

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TO-DAY

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

BEST TWO-REELER COMEDY IN MANY MOONS

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

'THE ADVENTURER'

AND

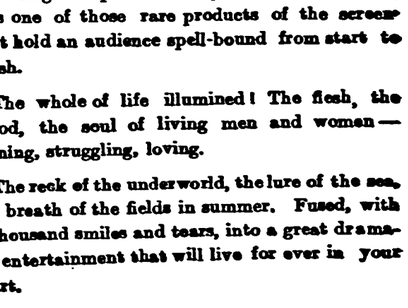
MARY MILES MINTER

IN

"The Gentle Intruder"

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL.



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Lamington Road.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 8th

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,660
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	160
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid. Americans Spot moderate business	16.32
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.90
New York 11 a.m. (As known to the Liverpool at closing time) { Jan. 16.43, Mar. 16.30, May 18.10	
New Orleans 10 a.m. { Jan 17.75, Mar. 17.63	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 8th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Nov.	Nil
Dec.	14.42
Jan.	14.34
Feb.	14.27
Mar.	14.03
April	—
May	13.88
June	—
July	13.71
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	17.11

Prices taken at 10-30 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Nov. 9th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	14.19
Feb.	—
Mar.	14.05
April	—
May	13.85
June	—
July	13 68
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—

Prices taken at 10.30 a.m. nearest actual values.

If you wish to be sure of getting the full value of your money.

TRY THE OLD SHOP

Outfitting and Travelling requisites of all kinds, Shirt, Collars, Felt Hats, Hosiery, Kitbags, Holdalls, etc., etc.

Taiyebbhai Shaikh Hasanally

Shop No. 1. Arcade Foot path, Craw for k .

BOMBAY.

CLOSING PRICES:

Liverpool, Nov. 8th

Months	To-day's prices
Nov.	14.28
Dec.	14.23
Jan.	13.99
Feb.	13.97
Mar.	13.85
April	13.77
May	13.70
June	13.61
July	13.52
Aug.	13.35
Sept.	13.17
Oct.	13.00

Tone:—Quiet

Liverpool, Nov. 9th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	14.17
Mar.	13.95
May.	13.80
July	13.64

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Nov. 8th.

S.G.	Bengal Good	7.75
,,	,, Fully Good	8.25
,,	,, Fine	8.75
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	11.00
,,	,, ,, Fully Good	12.00
,,	,, ,, Fine	12.50
,,	Broach Good M.G.	12.50
,,	,, ,, Fully Good	13.10
,,	,, ,, Fine	13.60
,,	Broach Good	7.87
,,	,, Fully Good	8.07
,,	Fine	8.37

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 8th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	7.75
,,	,, Fully Good	8.25
,,	,, Fine	8.75
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	11.00
,,	,, ,, Fully Good	12.00
,,	,, ,, Fine	12.50
,,	Broach Good M.G.	12.50
,,	,, ,, ,, Fine	13.10
,,	Scinde Good	7.87
,,	,, Fully Good	8.07
,,	,, Fine	8.42

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 9th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	87,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	28,000
,, ,, to Continent	20,000
Futures at New York Jan.	19.95
,, ,, Mar.	18.68
,, ,, May	18.48
Tone:—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	20.45
,, ,, Orleans	19.25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	18.20
,, ,, Mar.	18.16
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 3/4
Demand Bills	3.32.87
Silver Commercial Bars	80½
U. S. Mint Settled	80½
Do. Foreign	80½

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 9th.

Futures at New York Jan.	19.81
,, ,, ,, Mar.	18.15
,, ,, ,, May	17.19

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 2nd.

WHEAT.

Australian Afloat Quoted	121
Argentine Value	—

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£12 1-4
Hongkong Bank	£110
National Bank	£20

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£33
Rapeseed, Brown, Nov.-Dec Sellers	—
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 41olbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	—
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£31
Tone of Rapeseed:—Quiet.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec. Sellers Quiet	£36 1-4
Tone of Linseed:—	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. Nominal Firmer	£30½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. nominal Inac	£12 1-2
Coria Rapeseed.—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£24

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The Hind Oil Products, Ltd., Bilimora

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The following products will be placed in the coming exhibition at Delhi on 17th, 18th, 19th December, 1920. Please watch the above dates and help yourself.

1. Glycerine 1.260° sp. gr. chemicelly pure.
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3. Well known Pistol Brand Bar Soap and soft Soap.

3a. Phynile.

4. Best Cocoa.
5. Chocolates of Various kinds.

All Manufactured by Indian Labour.

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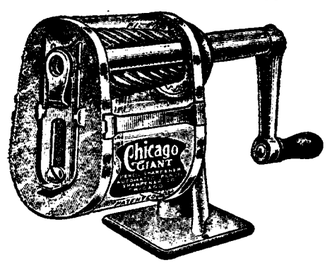

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For further particulars please apply to the Honarary Secretary, Reception Committee or to the

Sole Representative.

The Mutual Trading and Advertising Co., DELHI.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The Western disturbance is approaching the North-west Frontier. Rain has been limited to a few falls in south-east Madras, and on North Madras Coast. Trichinopoly reported three inches.

Forecast.—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 11th November 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the north of the division and are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south-east. Both day and night temperatures are generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and over the greater part of Rajputana the air is drier than usual. Day temperaure is above he average at Bikaner and Jaipur; night temperature is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in east Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Neemuch and in excess at Bhuj, Dwarka and Veraval. Day temperature is above the average in Gujarat; night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average except in the east of the division; night temperature is below normal at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity and day temperature are nearly normal. Night temperature is slightly higher than usual at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded at Belgaum and Hyderabad and are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Malegaon, Sholapur and Bijapur and in north Hyderabad. Humidity is in excess at Ahmednagar. Day temperature is above the average; night temperature is above normal at Bijapur and Hyderabad and below it at Poona.

General Remarks.—Trichinopoly is the only station which reports a heavy fall of 2.75in. of rain this morning. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the south of the Peninsula. A disturbance from Persia is affecting the weather in Baluchistan and the north Punjab and skies are moderately cloud ed there.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th November, 1920.

A disturbance is passing through Persia. Rainfall has been local in Malabar and on the north Madras coast with a few falls in Mysore and south-east Madras. Coimbatore has had one and a half inches and Vizagapatam two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS NO THURSDAY, THE 11th NOV. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Departure from normal.
PUNJAB—						
Amritsar	85.9	68.9	66		0	
Do. (4th)	88.9	58.4	67		0	—0.19
Jask	89.2	74.8	83		0	—0.19
Muskat						
Do. ( )	—	—	—		—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	87.7	68.0	81		0	
Rawalpindi	81	60.3	63		0	0.09
Lahore	86.5	61.5	76		0	0
Hissar	87.0	58.9	72		0	0
Ambala	81.4	55.3	66		0	—1.29
Delhi	83.8	51.2	65		0	—0.06
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	87.0	61.8	80		0	0.05
Mainpuri	91.6	60.2	80		0	0.0
Jhansi	92.0	52.6	76		0	—1.06
Cawnpore	92.0	57.0	44		0	—0.36
Allahabad	90.9	55.9	64		0	0.18
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	98.7	55.7	80		0	0
Karachi	91.0	69.0	82		0	0.00
Ajmer	88	44.6	69		0	—
Jodhpur	86.2	58.2	73		0	—0
Kotah	91.6	66.4	82		0	0
Mount Abu	82.2	55.8	74		0	0
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	75.6	60.2	86	—	0	0
Dwarka	82.6	64.4	86	—	0	0
Veraval	84.		84		0	0
Rajkot	91.8		84	—	0	0.1
Bhavnagar Ward	90.4	68.4	80		0	0
Surat	94	69.3				0.00
Ahmedabad	85.	66.6	82		0	0
Deesa	97.	63.2	86		0	—0.0
Neemach	98.	59.6	82		0	
Indore	88.	56.6	80		0	—0.4
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87	54.	87	—	0	
Nagpur	84.	60.	86	—	0	—0.16
Hoshangabad	87.	62.	85	—	0	—0.24
Khandwa	88.	63.	89	—	0	—0.24
Akola	92.	62.	8		0	
Amraoti	93.	60.	92		0	0.28
Pachmarhi	91.	60.	84		0	0.05
Chanda	90.		94		0	—0.46
Raipur	93.	62.	87		0	0.24
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.	66.	78	—	0	—0.32
Ratnagiri	87.	69.	83	—	0	0.66
Marmugoa	88.	68.	84		0	0.16
Karwar	85.	70.	82		0	0.24
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.	62.	88	—	0	0.41
Ahmednagar	92.	57.	78	—	0	—0.61
Poona	91.	57.	82		0	—0.44
Sholapur	90.	65.	82		0.03	0.54
Bijapur	9	63.	87		0	
Belgaum	90.	63.	87		0.07	0.11
Aurangabad	89.	64.	83		0	0.4
Hyderabad (Indr.)	87.	65.	83		0	0.42
Nizamabad	9	67.	85		0	0.6
KALADGI & CHARGE.	93.	70.	84		0	+0.07
Mangalore	84.		78		1.02	1.84	0	
Calicut	88.	67.	78		0.62	2.28	—2.00
Cochin	88.	76.	84		0.17	1.58	
Cochin	87.	74.	82			4.46	
MADRAS DECCANS MALABAR & MYSORE—							
Masulipatam					0.07	0.07	—0.2
Bellary	87.	64.	71			0.17	—0.76
Cuddapha	95.	73.	69			0.11	—0.1
Madras	91	76.	78			0.87	—1.58
Bangalore	84.	66.	78			1.84	—0.1
Coimbatore	86	66.	78		1.75	1.31	—0.1
Trichinopoly	86.	70.	82			4.99	+0.2
Negapatam	92.	71.	8			4.78	+2.0
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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 12TH OF NOVEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

At "Moonim Villa", Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR DISMISSAL.

3445-19—Motichand and D, Jamshedji Ruttonji and Co v Noormahomed Dossa, Mulji and Tha.

481-20—Shroff and Vachha, Sha Rupchand Jiwanji and Co v Mahomed Ebrahim, Madh K and Ch.

2284-20—Motichand and D, Jagjiwandas Anandji and anr v Jairam Damodar, Mulla and Mulla.

FOR HEARING ON EXAPTIONS COURT REPORT.

1367-18—Mulla and Mulla, Abdulally Shaik Adam Mahimwala v Jenubboo widow and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co, Mulla and M.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1075-20—Sabnis and G, Abdul Tyeb Shaik Sarafally v Messrs Hill Sawyer and Co a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

533-20—Unwalla P and P, Ranchoddas Narotamdas a firm v Gulabchand Gopaldas, Khandwalla and Co.

89-20—Mulji Shah and Co, Udhavram Premsukhdas v Ganshamdas Kedarnath, Khand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

897—Captain and V, Jivandas Gordhandas v Dwarkadas Madhavji, Mans H M and Co.

S C Ct 1202/2518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhdas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vullabhdas and the Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors, Little and Co, Mulla and Mulla.

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakabhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and and, N C Dalal.

598-17—Jehangir M and S, Bhagirath Manilal v Nathmal Foolchand and anr, Madhowji K and Ch.

625-19—Smetham B and Co, Bai Manibai v Deoji Shamji, Raghavaya N and Co.

345-20—Amin and D, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Kharas and Co.

2177-19—Bhai K and G, Gopalji Kanji a firm v Amratlal Lalji a firm.

761-18—Bhimji and Co, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nana Saheb Ingle v Ramvallabh Shivdayal Toshnival, Malvi M R and Co.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kalianji a firm.

1727-19—Matubhai J and M, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas a firm v Charandas Chaturbhuj, Dastur and Co.

333-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Hakumchand Jiva and Co a firm v F C Govinden, Purnand and Cl.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Harji Morarji v Walji Khimji and Co a firm and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 53.

SOMMARY SUITS FOR DISPOSAL IN CEAMBER

2692-20—G B Ranaya Gopaldas Tricumji v Gulabchand Dayabhai Sha and anr.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER,

LIST A ATTORNEYS.

SOMMONSES IN COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2855-20—Mer K and Co, Muljibhoy Gulamhusein Sons a firm v Rahimbhai Ahemed and anr, 15-10-20.

2889-20—Moti and Devi, Khubchand Ramchand v Thakoredas Chunibhai a firm, 15-10-20.

2984-20—Pandia and Co, M C Mody and Co a firm v Valabhdas Dinshaw and Co a firm, 21-10-20.

2951-20—Craigie B and C, Bhat Vishwanath Bhagwanji v Bhimji Bakhhodas a firm, 1-11-20.

3035-20—Motichand and D, Messrs Amulkchand Khubchand v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd, 1-11-20.

3076-20—Hiralal L and Co, Messrs Harichand and Co a firm v Messrs P P Trivedi and Co a firm, 4-11-20.

MISCELEANIONSES SOMMONSES.

21-09—Tyabji D and Co, Suwlakrishna Patel v Chandrabhagabai widow and anr, 22-3-18.

943-15—N C Dalal, Khimchand Sobhagchand v Noormahomed Allibhai, Mulji and Tha, 20-8-20.

69-20—Payne and Co, Krishnadas Gordhndas v Haridas Nanabhai and anr, 3-11-20.

T I J In Re Haji Abdul Khatib and Haji Moosa deceased—Tyabji D and Co, Fatmabai Peto v Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Moosa and anr promoter, 11-10-20.

1187-17—Jam R and D. Huseinbhai Mahomedbhai v Jethabhai Ruttonsey and ors 18-10-20.

355-20—Mulji and Tha, Lala Dinanath Hemraj v M V Gulamali, 20-8-20.

2525-20 Amar and Mang, Ramchandra Radharavan v Seth Radhakisin Sha, 14-9-20.

3293-19—Matu J and M. Shaik Ancmed Shaik Dawoor v Abdul Tyeb Mahomedali and anr, 20-9-20.

2659-20—Dubash and Co, Chimanlal Motiram v Tejsey Jugjivan a firm, 30-9-20.

2671-20—Unwalla P and P, Mangoomal Govindsing v Poonsey Devsey and Co, Mal M R and Co, 30-9-20.

2187-19—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hursey v Shivram Chhagan a firm, Matu J & M, 8-10-20.

1945-20—Matu J and M, Morarji Nagji a firm v Khoja Esmail Khimji Punja and anr, J O 11-10-20.

2388-20—Dubash and Co, Prabhulal Manduchlal v Dwarkadas Hazarimal a firm, J O 12-10-20.

3165-19—Moti and Devi, Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed v Motilal Itchhalal, Rust and G, 14-10-20.

2802-20—Mirza M and M, David E Shellim v Khaduri G Hillaly, J O 15-10-20.

207-20—Mer K and Co. Vakhatchand Liladhar v Motichand Jethabhai a firm, Dhirajlal Daphtary appellant, 18-10-20.

947-19—Payne and Co, Abdullabhoy Faizullabhoy v Shaik Mahomedally and Sons a firm, Matu J and M, 18-10-20.

703-20—M B Chothia, Samaldas Lilachand v Watson and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co, 18-10-20.

3093-19—Bhai K and G, Kakuldas Umechand a firm v Bai Suntok widow and anr, N C Dalal, 19-10-20.

2934-20—Khand L and M, Gamanji Nathaji & Co a firm v Vinayack Moroba, J O 20-8-20.

P P 11-20—Bhimji and Co, Matubhai Bapuji Deshmukh v The Indian Educational Society and ors, J O 10-10-20.

601-20—Wadia G and Co, J A Grant and Co a firm v E D Sassoon and Co a firm, Craigie B and C. 1-11-20.

688-20—Payne and Co, Bansilal Motilal v Govindlal Bansilal and anr, Mer K and Co Ard H D and Co, Bhai K and G, Manch and N, 2-11-20.

In Re Indian Co's Act 1913—Craw B and Co, In Re Anglo-Indian afnd Colonial Navigation Co Ltd v Mahomed Hoosein a Haveliwalla petitioner, 5-11-20.

1893-19—Jamshedji R and D, Mohanlal and Co a firm Ishwardas Gorakhram a firm, Patell and Eze, 8-11-20.

1896-19—Jamshedji R and D, D Mohanlal and Co a firm v Chambalmal Devichand a firm, Patell and Eze 8-11-20.

In Re Indian Tenancy Act. Mulla and Mulla, In Re the persons property of Vithaldas Khimji v Anandji Nanji and ors petitioner, Petition for hearing.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2393-20—Merwanji K and Co Mahomed Yusuf Sidick and anr v Esufally Moosaji & Co a firm, Jehangir and S. Part heard.

2422-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Suorati Nassara, Khandvalla and Co, Part heard.

2423-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Khatri Jackerea Noormahomed, Khandvalla and Co Part heard.

2425-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Gullamally Mohidin, Khandvalla and Co, Part heard.

2426-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Sale Mahomed Cassam, Khandvalla and Co, Part heard.

2429-20—Sabns and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Khatri Mahomed Haji Jusab Khandwala and Co, Part heard.

2486-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Vithoo Kanoo Bidiye, Part heard 19-10-20.

2489-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Dattatraya Ganesh, Part heard, 19-10-20.

2490-20—Shroff and V, Nathubhai Nagindas and anr v Baloo Vishwanath, Part heard, 19-10-20.

2426-20—Payne and Co, Abdul Hussein Tyebalii v D Chimanlal and Co a firm, Mehta L and Co, As part heard 18-10-20.

2499-20—Mulla and M, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Bart v Noel Giles, F K Dadachanji, As part heard 19-10-20.

2427-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Khoja Sulleman Bundeally, S A Tyabji.

2428-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Asgaralli Hassanally, S A Tyabji.

2431-20—Sabnis and G, Isack Miya Haji Abdulla v Miya Chhaban Baban, S A Tyabji.

2520-20—Shamrao M and H, Jehangir Bamonji Cooper v Cower and Co a firm, Shroff and V.

2547-20—Jamsedji R and D, Vallabhdas Lakhmidas v Velji Shamji a firm and anr Dastur and Co.

LONG CAUSE (RENT SUITS.

1124-20—Captain and V, Esufally Adamji and ors v Rustomji Dinshawji Billimoria Shamrao M and H.

SHORT CAUSES.

1403-20—Amin and D, Abdulla Rehimtoolla v Haji Miya Hasam Sahob Kadri Valad, Haji Ajamtulla Sha Kadri.

2092-20—Payne and Co, Keshavdas Pranjivandas v Mulraj Kursondas, Motichand and D.

2112-20—Dharamsi and Co, Nazarally Kikabhoy v M D Ghaswalla, Daphtary F and D.

2226-20—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Vishwambernath Bhavran a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

2185-20—Surajmal and Co, Keshavlal Chotalal a firm v Ochavlal Damodar and anr, N C Dalal.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

2360-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Nowroji Merwanji Mody v Hormusji Cursetji Ghaira, M B Chothia, Part heard 21-10-20.

1302-20—Captain and V, Navibai widow v Bhaglabai, Khandvalla and Co, Part heard 20-10-20.

SHORT CAUSE.

1523-16—Unwalla P and P, Meherjibhoy Jamshedji Muccadum v Burjorji Dadabhoy Muccadum and ors, Mer K and Co, Unwalla P and P, Manshukhlal H M, Part heard by S J 14-9-20.

34-18-19—Pandia and Co, Kallianji Amerchand and Co v Chunilal Kurshandas and ors, Malvi M R and Co, Part heard by S J 14-10-20.

LONG CAUSES.

3032-19—Matubhai J and M, Ahmed Gulam Hoosein v Thakersey Hirji and Co a firm, Madhowji K and Ch.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899—Mehta L and Co, Shivji Poonja Kothari a firm v Purshotam Keshavji and Co a firm, Amarchand and M As per J O 4-9-20.

1714-18—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakji & Co a firm v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co, As per J O 26-3-20.

945-20—Pandia and Co, Abdul Latiff Usman v Uttamlal Manecklal a firm, Dharamsey and Co, As per J O 2-10-20.

1347-20—Sabnis and G, Akberally Valjie Sutarwalla v Mahomed Hemraj, Amarchand and M, As per J O 18-9-20.

LONG CAUSES.

1135-18—Mulji and Tha, Madhoo v Dipchand Chotmal and ors, Shroff and V, Kharas and Co.

1759-19—Khandwalla and Co, Maganlal Dulabhbhai Desai v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1741-19—Purnanand and Cl, Bhugwandas Dayal v Dayal Ratansey and ors, Madhowji K and Ch.

564-18—Payne and Co, Mathuradas Goculdas v The Bombay Cotton Exchange Co Led and ors, Matu J and M.

531-19—Motichand and D, Kalyanchand Sobhagchand a firm v Bhogilal Premchand and anr, Jamsedji R and D.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodherdas v Jamsedji Hormusji Patel and ors, Merwanji K and Co Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.

1319-20—Matu J and M, Mahomedally Abdulji Chhagan v A Hussonally and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.

818-19—Matu J and M, Mahomedally Ismail Dharamsey v Joosub Peerbhoy Hassam.

935-18—Dubash and Co, Joovannal Poonamchand v Hajarmal Kapurchand a firm and anr, Khandwalla and Co.

1213-19—Mehta L and Co, M A Patheria v Khaganie and Ohta a firm, Manwanji K and Co.

Opinions of the Day.

Not Surprising!

"The Leader".—The expected has happened. Mr. R. H. Niblett, the deputy collector who declined to be interfered with in the discharge of his judicial duties by his executive superior the magistrate and collector, has been called upon to pay the penalty. He has been transferred to Gonda, although he has been in Aligarh only since January 22, 1919. It does not require a prophet to tell that the transefer is a punishment for his conduct in the case of Pandit Basudeo Sahai. The magistrate and collector was mightily displeased: what more is wanted? It was the same officer who promulgated the orders to sub-divisional officers under him telling them what to do and what not to do in secs. 107 and 110 cases, the order that formed the subject of interpellation as well as resolution in the Legislative Council. For more reasons than one it was the magistrate and collector upon whom the displeasure of the local Government should have been visited. But he stays on where he has been, and the poor deputy collector, whose sense of judicial propriety deserved high commendation, is asked to go to an other district. The proceeding will cause regret, possibly anger, but need occasion no surprise.

A Living Factor.

"The Hindu".—Little inconveniences like Non-Co-operation are the inevitable penalties of keeping profession and practice in watertight compartments. Whatever may be thought of specific items, the movement has its strength in the fact that it is a movement of disillusionment and the sooner this fact is recognised by our rulers the better. Any amount of appeals to "educated" India will not scotch the movement much less kill it, for the simple reason that whatever its shortcomings its alternative, co-operation under the Montaguite dispensation, is in the light of recent history viewed with justifiable mistrust. It may be all very well for Government to damn it in detail, to point out the impracticability of this item or the wickedness of the other. The soreness however of which it is the expression will always remain and, as long as that remains so long will Non-Co-operation continue a living factor in Indian politics.

Boycott of Ceylon Councils.

The Ceylon "Daily News".—There is then nothing to show that His Excellency will recognize that the scheme (of Reforms) needs amendment on those particular points on which the scheme has been criticised. There is nothing to show that he will amend the scheme according to the wishes of the people. There is nothing to show that in making these amendments he will consult the people. Hitherto His Excellency thought he could devise a scheme entirely on his own responsibility. There is nothing to show that he will not also amend his scheme entirely on his own responsibility. Until His Excellency can give a definite and unequivocal pledge on these three points until His Excellency can give an unambiguous answer to these three questions, the answer of the country to these plausible manoeuvres can only be a vigorous prosecution of the boycott.

A Warning.

"The A. B. Patrika".—The tendency of the present system of education is thus not only to kill all national feelings and aspirations but also to encumber the intellect, kill the imagination, debase the soul and enervate the body. The first duty of all Indians who have a drop of love for their country is thus to nationalise their system of education. Messrs. Gandhi and Mahomed Ali have thus done an amount of service by raising this cry of protest against the present debasing system of education. But before destroy we must construct. It is a matter for serious consideration whether or not more harm than good will be done to our hopefuls if they are withdrawn from the existing educational institutions and thrown adrift in the world without any provision for their education. The experiment was tried in Bengal when it was convulsed by Swadeshi feelings some fourteen or fifteen years ago, but it resulted in failure for causes into which we propose to enter in a future issue. We should beware of committing the same blunder again.

Moral Transformation.

"The Bengalee".—All sectarianism, creeds bitterness and racial pride must be abjured when we are on the threshold of the great temple of self-government. The Hindoo takes off his shoes; the Mahomedan washes himself; the Christian puts on his best clothes so that he may be fit, in an external sense, to enter the Holy of Holies. This outward symbolism is an index of the deeper transformation that must take place in the heart and soul before we approach the Divine Presence. Such a change is needed in the temper of our people as the first essential qualification for self-government. It may not all take place at once; it must grow; but the beginnings must now be laid. The moral transformation must precede, or at any rate, accompany the stupendous political change which awaits us in the near future.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., Extraordinary Genl. Meeting; Marwari Bazaar, 12 noon.
Bombay High Court re-opens.
Public meeting on Boycott of Councils at Mahim, opp. Parbhadevi P. O. 7 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

The s.s. Kashmir with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Cricket matches: (1) Bombay Gymkhana v. Hindu Gymkhana; (2) Parsi Gymkhana v. Islam Gymkhana.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS

The following are the hours of arrivals an departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. Railway.

	H.M.	H.M
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	5.00	13.30
Madras Mail	9.40	21.15
Poona Mail	17 30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	15.00	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7. 5
Delhi and Lucknow Express ..	9 00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920 Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshwar Mail	14.00	15.00
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Past Passenger	21.30	4 00

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATHS.

DUBESH.—Khan Saheb Ratanji Jamshedji Dubash, Commissariat Contractor, died, yesterday evening. Funeral to-day (Friday) evening, at 3 o-clock (B. T.), at his residence, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi.

CHINOY.—Wadia Street, Tardeo, Burjorjee Cowasjee Chinoy of Messrs. Chinoy Sons & Co., son of late Mr. Cowasjee Dorabjee Chinoy, son-in law of late Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Chinoy, Vima Dalal, and brother of Motabhoy Cowasjee Chinoy, died on the 11th instant. Deeply regretted.
(English papers please copy).

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Congress Democratic Party and Swarajya Sabha, to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. at Mahim, opposite Parbha Devi Post Office. Among the speakers will be Drs. Sathaye, Velkar Mr. S. D. Deo (Poona) Mr. Mandavle, Mr. K. B. Joshi, Mr. Page, etc.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THANA KALYAN

Under the auspices of the local branch of the Indian Home Rule League, Mr. N. C. Kelkar will deliver a lecture at Thana, to-morrow (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m.

On Sunday, the 14th instant, Mr. Kelkar will speak on National Schools and Arbitration Courts at Kalyan, in the Sant Tukaram Theatre at 8-30 a.m.. Mr. C. V. Vaidya will preside. All are requested to attend.

RUN OVER BY UNKNOWN VEHICLE.

Sadu Mahadu, a labourer, employed in a fire-wood depot at Prabhadevi, was found lying dead on Wednesday morning near the foot-path at Prabhadevi Road. He was bleeding through the hostrils, and there was a wheel mark on his back. His body was removed to the morgue, where Dr. Nunan, Police Surgeon, held a *Post Mortem* examination on his body and found that five of his ribs had been broken with much hoemorrhage into the chest cavity.

At an inquest held, on the body of the deceased the jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained, apparently by his having been run over by a vehicle which had not been traced.

INQUEST ON A TELEPHONE OPERATOR'S DEATH.

At the Coroner's Court, yesterday, Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, and a common jury opened an inquest on the body of Miss Dorothy Barwick, aged about twenty-two, who died at the Bai Motibai Hospital on Wednesday night about ten o'clock, only five minutes after her admission.

Norman Barwick, a clerk, residing in the Proctor Branch of the Y. M. C. A. identified the body to be that of his sister who was employed in the Telephone Company and lived at Watson's Annexe. He last saw her alive on the 1st instant, when she was well and in good spirits. She used to keep company with Sergeant Young of the Bombay City Police. He had asked her to marry Sergeant Young and once she agreed, but subsequently she changed her mind.

ALL-INDIA COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The General Secretary of the Working Committee of the All-India College Students' Conference sends the following Appeal to All College Students, from Nagpur (Walker Road):—

"In view of the recent developments in the Indian political situation in so far as they effect the student community, it has become extremely necessary that the College students of India should meet together and deliberate upon the problems that stare us in the face. It is now high time that we should assert our corporate existence and decide together the line of action that may be desirable in the best interests of the Country. Unless we do so, no concerted action is possible. Let us strengthen the feeling of brotherhood by conferring together on the topics that affect us in common and finding out solution for our common grievances. It is only by mutual consent, help and sympathy that we shall be able to face and surmount the odds and difficulties that may beset us.—'United we stand and divided we fall' is an eternally true maxim which we can ill-afford to ignore. Let us therefore combine our forces and take stock of the difficulties that lie ahead, so that there may be as little chance as possible of our falling into pitfalls. Solitary and individual attempts though desirable in themselves, cannot further our progress in any large measure. The Bombay students and the Behar student's have got their own annual federations and conferences and so also is the case with some of the other provinces. But the necessity of an 'All-India College Students' Conference' is keenly felt, in view of the seriousness of the situation in so far as it relates to us. We have, therefore decided to hold the first session of an 'All India College Students' Conference at Nagpur during the Christmas Holidays.

We, therefore, fervently hope that every College in India will not fail to give a wholehearted response to our sincere call by sending delegates to the Conference and co-operating with us to make the Conference a great success."

CONGRESS CREED.

MR. A. R IYENGAR'S DISSENTING MINUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

In the course of a long dissenting minute appended to the report of the Sub-Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee for revision of Congress constitution, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Editor of "Swadeshimitran" says that the report was never formally adopted by the Sub-Committee, that the usual rules of the procedure were not followed in spite of the gravity of the issue involved and that no meeting of the Sub-Committee was ever held and no opportunity otherwise was provided for frank and free discussion of the question among the members, barring interviews individual members had with Mr. Gandhi on the subject. After setting out in detail the circumstances under which the report was originally drawn by Mr. Gandhi and alteration made by Mr. Gandhi in the Creed subsequent to the Special Congress and fresh draft of the creed agreed upon both by Mr. Iyengar and Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Iyengar says with regard to the Creed that on *a priori* grounds no Indian will have any objection to envisage independent India, but taking things as they are and having in view the fact that Congress is a working political organisation, there is no point in looking too far ahead while wisdom and common sense suggest that we should place for the present full responsible Government within the Empire as the immediate objective of the Congress. If the country was prepared for wider objective, there was nothing to prevent in the Creed being revised later to suit the need of the times. On these grounds he suggests that the terms of the Creed as drawn up by Mr. Gandhi, in the first draft of the report shou'd be maintained.

BASIS OF ELECTIVE OF DELEGATES.

Further, he says that the adoption of Mr. Gandhi's suggestion as to the election of delegates on the population basis by particular bodies can hardly ensure more national or more representative Congress than at present. The real road to reform in this direction lay in the expansion of Congress organisation to every taluk and village and only restriction proper to impose at this juncture is to make sure that delegate not merely signs the Congress Creed, but has also Congress status in the sense that he has been a member of a Congress organisation for one year or has previously attended two conferences held under the Congress auspices.

Mr. Iyengar also refers to the need for overhauling the procedure of the Subjects Committee to give an opportunity to a larger body of delegates to follow the trend of discussion.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

On Wednesday, 10th November, 1920, a large business was done in the share Bazar between 6-30 to 7-30 for the Moorai Settlement. Fluctuations were somewhat big and the market closed easy. The following are the closing rates:—

Fazulbhoy 1,775, David 1,625, Currimbhoy 1,237/8, Crescent 622/8, Pearl 1,065, Finlay 1,042/8, Swan 1,030, Kohinoor 3,500, Cent. India 4,540, Shapurji 405, Swadeshi 4,300, By. Dyeing 2,890, Century 995, Tramway 695, Tata Defd. 675, Bt. Burma Petrol 16/8.

AGRICULTMRAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending Thursday November 11, in parts of the Karnatak and Kanara. More rain is needed for rabi crops. Standing crops are withering in parts of Sind, Gujarat, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar and were damaged by rats in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad and Broach; elsewhere they are generally in good condition.. Harvesting of kharif crops and sowing of rabi are in progress. Picking of cotton continues. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parker, Broach, Nasik and Ahmednagar. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient, but that for irrigation was insufficient in Sind, and in parts of Kaira, Broach, Nasik, Satara and Dharwar. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food- grains were almost stationary.

DEATH OF AN ORIENTRL SCHOLAR.

We regret to announce the death of the Oriental Scholar Shams-ul-Ulema Maulana Hafiz Mufti Mohammad Abdullah Saheb of Tonk in Bhopal on the 7th instant. The Maulana was a profound scholar of Arabic and was held in great reverence not only by the Mohammedans of India but also by great scholars throughout the Muslim world. He held the post of Head Arabic Professor in the Oriental College, Lahore, Nadwa-ul-Ulema, Lucknow, and the Madrasa-e-Alia, Calcutta. He was the President of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, for more than 15 years and was the Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab University. The greater part of his life was devoted to imparting training in Oriental studies in the Punjab. He will be remembered for many years to come by his numerous pupils who are to be found throughout India. Zia-ul-Ulum Maulawi Hafiz Mufti Mohammad Anwar-ul-Haq, M.A., Munshi Fazib, Director of Public Instruction, Bhopal State, is his son.

According to present arrangements Lord Sinha will take charge of the province of Bihar and Orissa on the 20th December. His Lordship will be visiting Bombay towards the end of this month to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to be conferred upon him by the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Bombay University.

SECOND ARMISTICE DAY.

OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

In response to the wishes of His Majesty the King, Bombay observed the second Armistice Day in memory of those heroic sons of the Empire who had laid down their lives in the cause of freedom drring the last war, by maintaining two minutes' silence and complete suspension of all business work and locomotion at eleven o'clock, yesterday. Exactly on the last stroke of eleven, three guns were fired from Colaba, Bombay Gymkhana *maidan* and Grant Road Tram-Terminus and the vehicular and other traffic at once halted and remained at a standstill. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company cut off its electric power at the exact time and consequently tram cars and electric fans stopped automatically, wherever they were. No sooner were the guns fired the policemen on the streets stretched out their right hands to remind the drivers of their duty to the glorious fallen. Railway trains running on the G. I. P. and B. B. C. I. Railways also stopped at the announced time. The Bombay Central Telegraph office cut off all electrical power, shut down instruments and suspended work of every nature for two minutes. The Bombay Telephone Company too stopped communication all over the connecting lines.

The bell at the Afghan Memorial Church was tolled for five minutes and suddenly stopped at 11 a.m. to remind the parish about the solemn observance.

The guards at Colaba turned out with the report of the gun and presented arms. Other troops stood to attention.

The sight everywhere in the city was really impressive. As soon as the great moment was announced by gun-fire, long lines of tram cars and other vehicles were to be seen at a standstill on every road and street. But the anniversary this year, was much overshadowed by the Diwali festival on account of which public offices, schools, colleges and mills were closed.

ARMISTICE DAY AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

In compliance in His Majesty's wish, two minutes' solemn silence commencing at 11 a.m. was observed to-day by complete suspension of all work in memory of those fallen in war. The time was signified by ringing Church bells and the firing of guns. A Memorial Service was held in Christ Church at which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and other principal officers of the Army Headquarters were present.

AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day was observed by two minutes' silence, the signal being given by gun-fire. In the Docks vessels were dressed with flags. A Memorial Service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral and the Metropolitan Bishop of Bombay, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur and the Chief Justice of Bengal were present among other prominent citizens. Armistice Day was observed at railway stations and all along the railway lines.

DELHI OBSERVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day was observed by two minutes' silence and a parade service. The signal was given by gun-fire and all present stood to attention for two minutes. Machinery generally was stopped as was also traffic on the principal roads and streets of Delhi.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENCY.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The riennial Report of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency shows some of the improvements which Government have been introducing in this branch of its service of the public welfare. In the period under review war made very heavy demands on the medical services and checked all developments entailing expenditure of funds. Nevertheless, the Medical Department were able to put in hand certain needed extensions and improvements.

With a view to affording facilities to District Local Boards and Municipalities in the construction of new dispensaries, Government sanctioned a scheme for the grant of loans to local bodies, in addition to the building grants given. It is hoped that full advantage will be taken of this concession by local bodies and every endeavour made to supply the need for the establishment of additional dispensaries.

It has long been recognized that the addition of maternity wards should greatly add to the usefulness of many hospitals. Even in present conditions, the admission for such cases shows a substantial increase. The plans prepared for providing more maternity wards were held up by the War. Funds have now been allotted for the purpose and it is proposed to construct such wards in a number of Civil Hospitals. The Provision of these wards, and the employment of women doctors at hospitals, will afford greatly improved scope for the treatment of female patients and may lead a considerable increase in their attendance at general hospitals. For the amelioration of the conditions of child-birth endeavours are being made to replace the present class of "dais" by trained Indian Midwifes, and a scheme for the grant of scholarships to women in training for the profession of midwifes to certain hospitals in the Presidency has been sanctioned.

Another important provision was made to secure the services of women doctors, and to encourage women to adopt the medical profession. Four scholarships of Rs. 40 per mensem for 5 years are granted to lady students studying at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and 26 scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem tenable for four years, to those studying at the three medical schools.

The outstanding feature of this triennium was the outbreak of Influenda in 1918 when hospitals and dispensaries were kept open throughout the day and night for indoor and outdoor treatment. The existing hospital accommodation was stretched to its very utmost capacity by different temporary devices. Medical officers were sent to visit large villages and instituted all possible measures for the care and treatment of the sick. Instructions regarding the treatment of Influenza were issued to officers, and touring Medical Officers were employed to afford medical aid and treatment to people suffering from the after effects of Influenza, who lived in villages far away from hospitals and dispensaries.

This report contains a mass of statistical information which will be valuable to every student of material conditions in the Presidency. I's price is annas 12.

ARBITRATION COURTS IN GUJARAT.

PROPOSD SCHEME.

A meeting of the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal was held at Godhra on 7th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Abbas Tayabji, ex-officio chairman of the Mandal to consider the report submitted by a special sub-committee appointed for the purpose of suggesting a scheme for establishing Arbitration Boards in Gujarat for amicable settlement of disputes. The Sub-Committee's report and the outlines of the scheme suggested by them were mainly approved and a few modification in details were suggested. A committee styled the Gujarat Lawad Mandal was formed and the Gujarat Rajkiya Mandal have delegated to them all the powers of drafting the necessary rules and regulations and for establishing the courts and carrying on propagandist work on the lines approved by the Rajkiya Mandal.

The scheme approved by the Rajkiya Mandal is based on the following principles:—

(1) The selection of arbitrators should be such as to command confidence in the minds of the disputing parties as regards their impartiality, character and sense of justice.

(2) Public opinion should be so cultivated and educated that the people may not only understand the benefits of the system of arbitration but may also respect the awards given by the arbitration courts.

(3) People should get the maximum of justice with the minimum of law i.e. law should not be intricate, complicated and technical and therefore it will not be necessary for the Arbitration Courts to be assisted by any professional experts in law.

(4) Settlement of disputes should not be costly and it should be quick and people should get natural and equitable justice as distinguished from legal justice.

PANEL OF ARBITRATION.

The scheme therefore proposes the formation by election by the people of a panel of arbitrators for the locality wherein the proposed court is to exercise jurisdiction This panel will be revised and kept up to date by periodical elections. Parties to dispute have each to select from among the panel an arbitrator of their own. Parties may however select a common arbitrator if they so like, and their unanimous verdict will be final. In case of disagreement between the two arbitrators provision is to be made for a third arbitrator from among the panel whose decision will be final. As regards the substantive law to be applied, the matter is entirely left to the arbitrators who will decide matters according to their sense of justice, equity and good conscience, but in case they feel the necessity of being advised on any matters relating to the personal law of the parties of other matters, they will refer the matter, with a statement of facts as found by them to the Gujarat Lawad Mandal, which will arrange to give them such expert advice as may be required by them. In order to facilitate the execution of the awards given by the Arbitration Boards the scheme suggests that parties may be called upon to furnish surety or deposit monies. The difficulty of execution of awards is mentioned by the framers of the scheme but they suggest that the difficulty will disappear in proportion to the growing public opinion in favour of arbitration courts. With strong pblic opinion there will hardly be cases where people will be so unreasonable as to wantonly get at naught the awards given by respectable citizens of their own choosing.

ADMINISTRATIVE WORK.

For the administrative work of the arbitration court the scheme suggests the appointment of a competent person as Registrar. Some of his duties will also be quasi-judicial particularly with reference to execution. The person deputed by the Lawad Mandal for propagandist work will be a whole time worker and will solely devote himself to the locality wherein he begins work. He will act as the first Registrar when the Court is established. The management of each local court including the finances thereof will be in the hands of the local committee established for the purpose. The Registrar will act as its secretary. The policy of the Lawad Mandal will be that of as last interference as possible in the internal autonomy of each local court though it will keep supervision over all the arbitration courts established by it or affiliated to it. When it is found that a local court can be efficiently worked by local men, the Lawad Mandal will withdraw its deputy who acts as the first Registrar and depute him for work at some other place.

For meeting the current expenses of the court, the scheme also suggests levy of some fee payable by parties. The scale etc. will be settled by hereafter.

Rules of procedure etc. are now being drafted and will be submitted shortly by the Lawad Mandal for approval. Any suggestions from any person in conection with the rules of procedure, constitution and all other matters relating to Arbitration courts generally will thankfully be noted and considered. All communications should be addressed to Mr. A. S. Karnik, Provisional Secretary, Lawad Mandal (Arbitration Committee), Social Reform Hall, Ahmedabad.

It is now definitely settled that Mr. Brett, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Gaya, will be Lord Sinha's permanent Private Secretary. Mr. Patrick will be arriving in India next week and will be attached to Lord Sinha's staff as additional Private Secretary during winter. Lord Sinha's Executive Council will consist of three members, two Europeans and one Indian.

PUNJAB COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

NOMINATIONS UP TO TUESDAY NIGHT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Although the returns ofnominations for the Punjab seats in the Legislative Assembly and for the new Punjab Council were not complete upto the late hour last night, no less than 182 candidates had been nominated for 55 of the 80 or so seats concerned.

There are 39 candidates for 10 of the 12 Punjab seats in the Legislative Council, these including 14 candidtes for the 4 non-Mohamedan seats and 6 candidates for the 3 Mohamedan seats.

There are also 116 nominations for 65 rural seats in the Punjab Legislative Council, there being 29 candidates for the 8 non-Mohamedan seats, 58 nominees for the 19 Mohamedan seats and 29 claimants for the 8 Sikh seats.

In regard to landholders' seats in the Legislative Council, Raja Naranthra Nath has been returned unopposed to represent non-Mohamedan landholders, and there are two candidates for the Mohamedan constituency, and four candidates for the Sikh constituency.

The dates fixed for polling are Novembebr 30, and December 2nd, 4th and 6th for rural elections and December 8th fos Urban constituencies throughout the Punjab.

There are seven candidates, including Lala Harkishen Lal, for Lahore City non-Mahamedan seat in the Punjab Legislative Council and four for Lahore City Mohamedan seat, there are four candidates for the Amritsar City non-Mohamedan seat, and two for the Amritsar City Mahomedan seat.

CONVENTION OF U. P. COLLEGE STUDENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Nov. 10.

The First Convention of the College Students of the United Provinces is holding meetings here. Total number of delegates sent from various college centres including Aligarh, Benares, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Meerut, is nearly 400. The President of Convention is Dr. Ganesh Prasad, of the Benares Hindu University. He opened the Convention with a speech on the creation and growth of Universities in Europe and Modern India. He explained how the oldest Universities of Europe, such as those of Berlin, Paris, Oxford and Cambridge, had come into existence without any charters, but had sought protection of their respective Government and then received charters. He said that in every civilized country, Government was bound to have some control over the Universities.

The speaker examined in detail, the history of the Cambridge University, which although practically free from Government control now, was not so in its earlier history, when the Royal injunctions for the control of administration and even the course of studies had been issued by Henry VIII, Elizabeth and others. It was pointed out that even now modern Universities in England were undtr Government control.

Turning to India, the Doctor said according to the accepted view of all progressive societies, a University ought to be a place of learning, where a corporation of scholars laboured in comradeship for the training of men and the advancement and diffusion of knowledge. According to that definition the speaker said that the Benares Hindu University was the only real University in India, others being really examination boards. The President then delivered a message of sympthy which he had brought from Pandit Madan Malaviya, as Vice-Chancellor of the Benares Hindu University. The discussions were animated but owing to tact and firmness of the President, complete order prevailed.

MR. MOHAMED ALI'S MESSAGE.

32 delegates have arrived now from Aligarh and Mr. Mohamed Ali has sent a long messaoge to the President asking him to allow its being read out to the suden's at the Convention, but Dr. Ganesh Prasad has refused to comply with this request.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Share market closed.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling eight pence and Demand bill one shilling eight and one-eighth pence.

ARSENAL MEN ON STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 10.

54 men employed in the Rangoon Arsenal struck work this morning. They are dissatisfied with their present work, and want an extra pay owing to the present high cost of living. It is believed that the men have not made any written demand for more pay.

GENTLE PRESS ACT!

THREE LATEST VICTIMS.

The "Servant" understands that the publisher of the "Standard Bearer", a spiritual magazine has been asked by Government to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000. The paper will continue as before. The "Narayan", a Bengali monthly of Sj. Barindra K. Ghose has been called upon to deposit Rs. 2,000 and The "Bijali," a would be Bengali weekly to be published by Sj. Nalini K. Sarkar, to deposit Rs. 1,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

TOLLYGUNGE RACES.

AUTUMN MEETINGS:

SECOND DAY'S EVENTS.

The afternoon of the second day of the Tollygunge Autumn Meeting proved sultry but that did not damp the enthusiasm of the racing public. The sport proved interesting but it was by no means a favourites' day. Green Pearl was the hottest favourite of the day, but she failed to win.

The details are:—

THE BALLYGUNGE BOWL HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Flat race for ponies that have never won a race of any description. Value Rs. 50 or over.
Nawabzada Meerza's FRAIDING, 11-10, Mr. H. Carleton 1
Mr. Galstaun's BORDER PRINCESS, 10-10, Mr. Finlayson 2
Mr. Ariff's ASTORA, 9-7, Mr. C. Carleton 3
Also ran:—Linville 10-10, Indian Child 9-7, Perplex 9-7, Indian Palm 9-7.

Won by a neck, 1 length between the second and the third, half a length between the third and the fourth.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 107; Places Rs. 12, 13 and 14.

Betting:—5 to 4 Green Pearl, threes on Fraiding, fives on Border Princess and longer prices on the others.

The race:—Green Pearl dwelt at the start and Fraiding got the best of it. Green Pearl came very fast at the fourth, but was beaten a neck.

THE JIUJITSU STAKES. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for approved bona-fide hacks that have never won a race. Value Rs. 50 or more 11 cwts. 7st. 5 lbs.
Mrs. Page's SILVER BURN (plus 20 yards) Mr. Pollard 1
Mr. Tomlinson's MOONSTON (plus 20 yards), Owner 2
Mr. Luke's CHINGRI (plus 10 yards), Mr. Finlayson 3
Mr. Sweet's PENELOPE (plus 20 yards), Owner 4
Also ran:—Tricolor (plus 15 yards), Great Chart (plus 30 yards), Wager (plus 30 yards), Captain Hook (plus 30 yards).

Won by half a length, a neck between the second and the third, a head between the third and fourth.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 62; Places Rs. 26, 30 and 31.

Betting:—Threes on Tricolor, fours on Moonstone and Penelope, any price for the rest.

The race:—Captain Hook led with Silver Burn second, and then came Moonstone leader. Compounding near the home Silver Burn manager to win.

THE TOLLYGUNGE POINT-TO-POINT.—Distance over 1½ miles, over 8 jumps.

Handicap steeplechase for horses that have never won a race. Value Rs. 750 or over.
Mr. Radmore's REVIEW, 10-13, Mr. Pollard 1
Mr. Grimsdick's ODONOVAN, 12-0, Mr. Hempson 2
Mr. Smyth's UNCLE TOM, 11-3, Mr. Leake 3
Won by 7 lengths, 5 lengths between the second and the third.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 21.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Review, 6 to 4 on Odonovan, fives on Uncle Tom.

The race:—Review, Odonovan and Uncle Tom was the order at the start, and it was not disturbed in any part of the journey.

THE JIU JITSU STAKES. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A distance handicap for approved hacks that have never won a race. Value Rs. 50 over 11 cwts. 7 st. 5 lbs.
Mr. Tomlinson's SONIA, (scratch), Mr. Finlayson 1
Mr. Heriot's WILD THYME (plus 20 yds.), Owner 2
Capt. Cummin's WONSKI (plus 20 yards), Owner 3
Mr. Tomlinson's SMILES (plus 5 yards), Owner 4
Also ran:—Jerry (plus 15 yards), Mr. Golliwog (plus 20 yards), Burdikin (plus 20 yards), Walnut (plus 40 yards), Grey Monk (plus 50 yards), Sport (plus 60 yards).

Won by a short head, ¾ length between the second and the third, ¾ length between the third and the fourth.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 41; Places Rs. 18, 33 and 22.

Betting:—Threes on Wonsky, 7 to 2 on Burdikin, fours on Sonia, longer prices on the rest.

The race:—Smiles, Dwest Sport and Walnut led for three furlongs, and then Wild Thyme and Sonia appeared on the scene. After a desperate race the latter just won.

THE VISITORS' CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A handicap flat race for horses that have never won a race. Value Rs. 11,500 or over.
Mr. Gilford's FOXTOR, 9-7, Mr. C. Carleton 1
Nawabzada Meerza's SPOOK, 9-7, Mr. Bell 2
Mr. Oxenham's POMMERY, 9-7, Mr. Leckie 3
Mr. Hussin's GRACEFIELD, 11-10, Mr. Byars 4
Won by lengths between the 2nd and the third, 2 lengths between the third and the fourth.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 33; Places Rs. 21 and 57.

Betting:—Evens on Gracefield, 3 to 2 on Lady Archer, sixes on Foxtor and longer prices for the rest.

The race:—Pommery was the quickest away, he was followed by Spook and Foxtor. The last-named assumed command near the distance, port and stalling off challenged Spook and won comfortably.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

A handicap flat race for horses that have never won a race. Value Rs. 750 or over.
Mr. Lyer's LEADING GIRL, 9-12, Owner 1
Mr. Redmore's SIR IVA, 9-7, Mr. Bell 2
Mr. Arratoon's SHE, 10-6, Mr. Carleton ... 3
Mr. Fordyce Harvey's SHERWOOD BELLE, 10-6, Mr. Campbell 4
Also ran:—Marathon Lass 10-10, Cheeky Girl 9-7, Celleni 9-7.

Won by half a length, half a length between the second and the third, a neck between the third and the fourth.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 44; Places Rs. 23 and 30.

Betting:—Twos on Leading Girl, She, Sherwood, Belle, fives on Celleni, and the longer prices for the rest.

The race:—Sherwood Belle jumped off the quickest, but She soon passed her. Leading Girl came the third. A furlong from the home, Leading Girl went to the front, though Sir Iva tried to get on terms, but just failed.

RACE HORSES FOR INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mutra arrived in port yesterday with six race horses from Mauritius, the property of Mr. Gunasa. Amongst them is Golden Treasure, which comes with a good record from Mauritius. The animals looked rather knocked up by the voyage and it is understood that Golden Treasure will be trained for some of the big events.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

MR. SUNDERDAS VALABDAS.—Will you kindly tell us if you have your correspondent's permission for the publication of his letter.

MR. K. H. RAMAYYA.—No report was enclosed with your letter.

A. B. A. MEAH.—Your letter is of no public interest.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 12, 1920.

NO CHANGE.

The League of Nations, as reformers pictured it, is dead. Mr. Lloyd George pronounced its elegy when he stated in the House of Commons that the League has no authority to alter "Mandates" (which have been arrogated to themselves by the victorious Powers, let it be remembered, instead of being apportioned, after free discussion, by the League of Nations, as we were once assured would be the case in future) except by a unanimous decision of the Council of the League, that is to say, except with the consent of the Powers concerned. This new and glorious thing which was to change the world, turns out to be an old thing after all—an old thing of which everyone is weary, since its impotency has been demonstrated. The Hague Tribunal has been given a new name and a new habitation in Geneva; that is all. Thus all the hopes which good men everywhere had formed of a new era governed by the principle of human brotherhood, are extinguished. It is only what we had expected, considering the type of men who are in power in Europe, and the nature of the financial interests which control those men; but none the less it is a grievous pity; for some effective tribunal, outside selfish politics, is required in international affairs if the condition of the world is not to go from bad to worse. The League of Nations as once proposed by President Wilson and eulogised (if we remember right) by Mr. George himself, left much to be desired from Asia's point of view, since it was to be essentially a League of Christian nations, to which non-Christian nations were admitted on a footing of patronage. Its chief advocates in England—men like Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Bryce—were definitely anti-Asiatic in professed opinion. But within their limitations, they were men desiring justice, and a world-tribunal composed of men of that description would have provided a guarantee against manifest wrong to any nation certainly better than is furnished by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The League of Nations, as at first conceived by the idealists, was not only to allot Mandates to assist the "backward" peoples of the world upon the road of independence to the Powers best suited for the task, and to supervise the working of such Mandates in the interests of the wards: it was also to review the treatment given by Imperial Powers to subject peoples and interfere where necessary on behalf of the latter. The very notion of such interference was from the first abhorrent to everyone of the Imperial Powers, though each was willing to allow it in a neighbour's case. The English, many of whom quite honestly believe, that the lot of subject nations in the British Empire is extremely fortunate, resented the suggestion warmly. We speak, of course, of the English Imperialists. And we ourselves, we must confess, shared that resentment, for it seemed to us a terrible indignity—indeed, a deathblow to the fame of England in the world—that foreigners should have to intervene, to make the British do their duty by the subject peoples whom they call their own. In our opinion, the only League of Nations which England had a right to contemplate for years to come was that of the nations now entrusted to her care. When they were free and happy and united in a bond of mutual respect and love, then, and not till then, had England any right to think of foreigners. Then and not till then could she submit her empire to a League of European Nations, and abide the judgment of her peers. There has been much bombastic talk about the glory and the pride of Empire, the burden of Empire and the cost of Empire; but very little thought about the duty of Empire, which is to raise up subject peoples to the rank of equals.

"Do unto others as you would that others, (in your position,) would do unto you" (supposing that you were in their position) is the chief command of all the great religions of the world. It is especially prominent in the teaching of Jesus Christ, of whom the men who govern Europe at this moment still profess themselves followers. But unfortunately, through a misunderstanding of his saying, "My kingdom is not of this world", even devout and earnest Christians take it that God's kingdom is not of this world, and therefor that righteousness is not to be expected in the conduct of this world's affairs. The modern dictum that "moral considerations have no place in politics" is the natural outcome of this point of view; but it is manifestly anti-Christian, since it is against the welfare of the meek and lowly, the weak among mankind, whom Christ exalted. Moral considerations must have place in politics if there is ever to be any chance of progress for humanity as a whole; if we are ever to take any step towards universal brotherhood. The maxim which is at the heart of all the great religions: "Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you" must be extended from individuals to nations, and laid down as the fixed irrefragable basis of international law, before the establishment of a League of Nations can serve any useful purpose. This that we have written has become a platitude in Asia: from Constantinople to Calcutta, from Cairo to Bokhara, there is hardly anyone who would dispute it, unless it were a European. That is because Asia is religious, whereas Europe is commercial. All the great religions of the world have come from Asia; in Asia alone is the true meaning of religion—that which is binding on the conduct of a man and a community—generally realised at the present day. This matter of international reform is essentially a religious matter, and therefor Europe would do well to hear the voice of Asia when debating it. But Asia has no voice in the counsels of the Powers, someone will say. No voice! The men who govern Europe have heard the voice of Asia from their childhood—the voice of the Holy Scriptures urging righteous conduct—but they pay no heed. Some people there in Europe, horrified by the behaviour of the rulers, are now asking for a new religion. It would be enough if men would only practise the old ones.

AN EXPLANATION.

We cannot let Mr. V. J. Patel's remark about the "Chronicle" at the meeting held at the Shantaram Chawl on Wednesday pass without some comment or reply on our part. He is reported to have said "that there was nobody to take up the part of the Non-cooperators, and of late even "The Bombay Chronicle", our national organ, had turned indifferent to their activities; for it could spare nearly three columns for the account it published of the lectures at Surat of the opponents of Non-cooperation, while it could not fully report the account of the speeches made at the Shantaram Chawl the other day." We ask those who have read our editorial page daily during the last fortnight whether Mr. Patel is justified in accusing us of even the slightest partiality for cooperation. The editorial page expresses the views of the paper. The rest of the material is contributed or reported. So much for the attitude of "The Bombay Chronicle". With regard to the report of the Surat meeting of the Moderates: if Mr. Patel or any Non-cooperator would take the trouble to send us the full text of all the speeches as the Moderates do, we should be in a position to publish a much fuller account than our reporter who (as he stated in the report of Thursday's meeting) was unable to catch a number of the speaker's words because of noises in the crowd, is able to provide. With regard, however, to a previous meeting at Shantaram's Chawl, the Non-cooperators have some reason to complain of our report but not more reason than we ourselves have. It was due to the shortcomings of an inexperienced hand, who had to be employed owing to the illness of one of the staff; and he has heard our views upon the subject. In conclusion we would say that we desire by all means to maintain the character of the "Chronicle" as "the national organ". For that reason we are sorry that an accident, which much annoyed us, should have led anyone to suppose that we were partial to Cooperation. We confess that we do not attach so much importance to speeches, in which, on both sides, the same arguments seem to be eternally repeated, as we do to educative and constructive work. But it is our wish to report such speeches quite impartially, and as fully as the space at our disposal and the patience of the public will allow.

Notes of the Day.

Organised Agitation.

Occasionally there are glimpses of sanity of thought in the British Press and we think the "Westminster Gazette," in taking a review of the Government of India's statement regarding the immunity of the followers of Mr. Gandhi, strikes the right note when it says that "the situation is grave enough but could only be made worse by repression." As we pointed out yesterday "organised agitation is in fact a safety-valve" and any attempt at its suppression would lead to disastrous results. Healthy public opinion must have an outlet and any responsible Government should pay due attention to it. Knowing fully the non-violent character of the non-cooperation programme of Mr. Gandhi and his followers, it is inconceivable how the gods on the Olympic heights of Simla can see spectres of rebellion and revolution in this national upheaval. In the process of reconstruction some integral parts of Society must try to survive the benumbing influence of counteracting forces. In a country like India the only way to defeat the reactionary forces militating against national health is dissociation from unhealthy influence; without disintegrating the social fabric. But stand apart we must.

"Disguised Form of a Protectorate."

The provisional arrangements for the recognition of the independence and Sovereign status of Egypt by England, which the Egyptian Delegation, having no mandate from the people to conclude negotiations, is going to put before the country, have not met with the approval of the Extreme section of the Egyptian Nationalists who stigmatise the terms as a disguised form of Protectorate. The Egyptian Association of Paris have already signified their disapproval and Princes Toussoon, Ibrahim and Daud, have condemned it as falling far short of that independence which is Egypt's unequivocal right. But all the same it has to be remembered that when a nationalist leader, like Saad Pasha Zaghlul, who has devoted his whole life to the cause of Egyptian emancipation, thinks the terms acceptable, due weight has to be given to his statesmanship. Considering, however, the careful way in which British financial interests has been safeguarded and the restraining elements in the provisions, such as the High Commissioner's authority to realise Egyptian liabilities, restraining Egypt from establishing diplomatic relations with other European Powers contrary to British Policy, which has been nothing but benevolent despotism, etc., etc., the extreme section of the nationalists is not unjustified in its conclusion. We await developments.

Turks' Place in the Sun.

Considering the recent successes of the Turkish Nationalists as cabled by Reuter yesterday and the day before, correct news of which must have reached Constantinople earlier, the Porte's temporising note to the Allies, in response to the Allied demand for ratification of the Treaty of Sevres, saying it would defeat the chances of an understanding with Kemal Pasha's followers, seems to be highly significant. The routing of the Wrangelites, which in the diplomatic phraseology has been reported as "withdrawal in good order", and the rumoured fall of Alexandropol with the capture of Kars, will perhaps give pause to the preachers of international immorality, who may now see the necessity for coming to terms with the Young Turks, who have, as is well known, the support of Soviet Russia. Materialistic Westerners appreciate the clash of arms better than any argument of fairness, justice or mercy. However, taking one thing with another, it appears certain that a new phase of the Near Eastern question has begun and we trust the good sense of the Powers will yet mend matters, before the world is plunged into another war. The policy of grab will no longer be tolerated in any civilised country and the Turks may yet see the fulfilment of their dream of national emancipation and secure their own place in the Sun.

A Turkish Alsace.

The news that a Turkish army has retaken Kars would have caused rejoicing in the England of a bygone day when the defence of Kars for the Turks by three heroic Englishmen—General Williams, Christopher Teesdale and Dr. Sandwith—at the time of the Crimean War against an overwhelming Russian army was remembered as among the glories of the English race. The Turkish garrison held out for months in spite of pestilence and famine and, when at last it capitulated, it secured all the honours of war. Old Turkish soldiers still remember the three Englishmen of Kars and among the Circassians they have acquired the rank of legendary heroes. It is interesting to note that while they thus upheld the fame of England, the English Government cared nothing for them. The late Sir Richard Burton, then a captain in the Turkish contingent of the Crimean army, was so fired by the reports of their defence which reached the European seat of war and so ashamed that no relief was sent to them, that he travelled from the Crimea to Constantinople on purpose to ask Lord Stratford de Redcliffe for permission himself to call for volunteers for the relief of Kars. The answer of Lord Stratford crushed him utterly, and gave him his first insight into high diplomacy. His Excellency coldly turned away from him with the words: "The last thing we desire is the relief of Kars."

In Soviet Russia.

"A Wayfarer" in "The Nation" informs us that Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who has just returned from Russia, has some very interesting information to give to the public regarding some of the redeeming features of Soviet rule. During his stay in the country he was much impressed by the people's zeal for education, and love and intimate care of children—which will go to constitute the man-power of the country. He also noticed their remarkable passion for Art, and comments on the flourishing state of Music and the Drama. At present books are scarce owing to shortage of paper and the Government is greatly handicapped by the partial failure of the harvest and the consequences of the Polish War. But the whole nation has set its mind on all-round social reconstruction, having wiped out capitalism, and phœnix-like it will arise out of the ashes of Czarist Russia.

"A Cow in Every Home."

We are glad to learn upon the best authority that the scheme inaugurated by Pir Motaliyah Sahib, of the famous Chistuiya religious *gaddi* of Mangrol near Surat, the *guru* of about two lakhs of people, is meeting with the success that it deserves. The scheme is to encourage every Indian family to keep a cow for the provision of fresh milk, butter, curds, whey and ghee, and to increase the breed of cattle for domestic and agricultural purposes. The Pir Sahib calls upon the people of every city, town and village in India to form a "Cow Increasing Association" which will superintend the animals and report on their condition and their number every three months. Cattle-increase is of the utmost importance to the welfare of India at this moment; and if it is true, as a large school of economists declare, that economic power must precede political power, then the Pir Sahib is doing double service to the cause of India by his humanitarian efforts to increase the people's wealth.

"Correspondence Summarised."

We have received already several complaints from correspondents of our summarising of their letters in these columns. It is true that it must seem a curt way of dealing with documents to which the writers have no doubt devoted time and thought. But it has become absolutely necessary if we are to deal with the immense budget of Letters to the Editor which is laid upon our table daily. We can sympathise with the objectors; but it cannot be helped. The summary is intended to give the gist of the letters for the benefit of the public. The only alternative to this method is that letters should wait their turn for publication—which means that many of them (of interest at present) would be quite out-of-date and non-topical before we could find room for them.

The Student Movement.

One of the disappointed correspondents writes to ask us to express our "emphatic views on the withdrawal of students from established schools and colleges." He has searched "The Chronicle" in vain for our opinion on this burning question of the day. Well, our views upon the subject are not yet emphatic. Till they are so, it would be rash, our correspondent will agree, to state them with much emphasis. If the withdrawal of the students from established schools and colleges leads, as we sincerely hope it will, to the foundation of a grand new structure of really national education; or if, like the Chinese student movement, it leads to great collective efforts by the withdrawn students to enlighten and revive vast masses of the nation until now inert; then we should say that it is a capital thing for India.

MR. HORNIMAN ON NON-CO-OPERATION

The following letter has been received by Mr. Gandhi from Mr. Horniman—that sincere friend of India.

My dear Mahatmaji,

I am overjoyed at the decision of the Special Congress. I feel sure it is right, and I feel sure also that by conscientious performance of your programme India will, by her own efforts, achieve freedom. My only regret is that I am not there to help, there is so little that can be done here.

I hope I shall be able to return soon.

Ever Yours,
B. G. HORNIMAN.

SHIP-REPAIRING WORK.

DIVERTED FROM ENGLAND TO CONTINENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

The diversion of the important ship-repairing work from England to the Continent has again raised the question of the trade unions' attitude in refusing to countenance the piece-work system. It is believed that orders are going abroad because apart from cheapness they can be completed more quickly than in Britain owing to the absence of the restrictive influences on men and potential output. Important ship repairs recently passed from Liverpool to Antwerp and Rotterdam and it is now announced that large orders are being sent from Tyneside.

A hundred thousand sterling job at South Shields on which men have already been engaged for six months has lately been discontinued on the shipowners' orders and the vessel sent to Rotterdam for continuation. The South Shields men faced with this fact have decided to take part a in joint delegation representing the masters and the men which will enquire on the spot as to the conditions at the Dutch port. The real solution, however, appears to be the adoption of the method of payment by results.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Captain the Hon. J. H. P. Verney, Aide-de-camp, left Kirkee Station for Jodhpur and Jaisalmere on Tuesday afternoon.

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THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

PREMIER ON WORLD PEACE.

"SINN FEIN TERRORISM MUST STOP."

REDUCTION OF GERMAN ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Nov. 9
Recd. 0-45 a.m. Nov. 12

At the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall to-day there was the usual assemblage of Cabinet Ministers and others. Mr. Lloyd George said that there were still perils on the path of peace, but the world was gradually settling down and things were coming right There were several reasons for unrest. the first being the outstanding questions between Germany and the Allies. Germany's disarmament was a real test of her sincerity towards executing the treaty. He had just received a very satisfactory report on the subject of the German Army. It was already below 150,000 and on its way to 100,000 There were still too many rifles in possession of the population. but on the whole the steps taken by Germany in this connection since Spa were a guarantee that the present rulers were sincerely resolved to carry out the Treaty to the best of their ability.

With regard to reparation, the Premier said, he was personally pleased with Germany's proposals for liquidating these obligations, which would be examined at the forthcoming conferences. The German Government realised that it was their first duty to repair the devastations their armies had wrought. He was most hopeful that the discussions would give tangible results.

PEACE WITH RUSSIA.

With regard to Russia, he said, that the impossible crazy creed of Bolshevism could not survive, but anarchy might survive and constitute a danger throughout the world. They would therefore persevere in trying to secure peace in Russia.

Referring to the assassinations in Ireland, the Premier declared that Government had got the murderers by the throat. There could be no conciliation until murder and conspiracy stopped. The Sinnfeinists said that it was war. If so they could not complain if some of the rules of war were applied.

Mr. Lloyd George said that he had invited anyone competent to speak on behalf of Ireland to come and discuss any proposals. If he had given Germany a similar invitation during the war he would have received a response, but there was no response from Ireland because Irishmen were afraid. They had been intimidated and this terror must be broken down before peace in Ireland could be obtained. He was convinced that Irishmen were heartily sick of murder. We were offering Ireland not subjection, but equality—not servitude but honourable partnership in the greatest Empire in the world.

RETIREMENT OF JUSTICE SHESHAGIRI IYER.

ADVICE TO LAWYERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Mr. Justice Sheshagiri Iyer, who retired yesterday from service, in reply to Mr. K Srinivasa Iyengar, who on behalf of the Vakil Bar bade him farewell, said:—Long before we have been regarded as capable of exercising high political rights the Government of the country considered that we are fit to discharge the duties of every place of judicial office. That I take to be an appreciation of the Indian lawyers' loyalty to the constitution and of the Indian lawyers' level-headedness. At no time in the history of this country are these two traits in our character more required than now. I ask every one of you, who may take to politics or who may be engaged in social reforms, not to forget this loyalty to the constitution and this level-headedness. We should take care not to bring about a conflagration. If we bring about a conflagration, that conflagration is sure to consume us also. You, as lawyers, must always be on the side of law and order and you should see that by no word or deed of yours the constitution is endangered and the reputation which you have earned for level-headedness impaired.

In view of the increased exportable surplus of rice, a meeting of Hindus at Moulmein demanded that the reconstruction of the Local Municipality should allow four Hindu representatives instead of two as projected by the present Municipal Committee. The Hindu population is over 16,000.

General Fane, Commanding Burma District, will attend an Ex-officers' Dinner, Armistice night, R.I.M.S. Sladen, conveying the Lieut.-Governor and party to the Upper Irrawady, will give Siren Blast at eleven on Thursday and the example will be followed by all the river craft in the province.

SINN FEIN FORCES IN KEALKIL.

A BIG MILITARY SWEEP.

TWELVE RESIDENTS ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 11.

In consequence of the reported massing of the Sinn Fein forces in the mountainous region, a big military sweep occurred to-day in the Kealkil district, north-east of Bantry. Twelve residents in the district on the line of march were arrested in consequence of the discovery of quantities of explosives and weapons on their farms. The aeroplanes cooperated in the round-up.

ATTEMPT TO AMBUSH POLICE PATROL.

DISASTROUS RESULTS TO SEIN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 11.

A Sinn Fein attempt to ambush a police patrol to-day met with disastrous results to the attackers two of whom were killed one wounded, while two were taken prisoners. The Police had no casualties.

RAID ON BALBRIGGAN.

A FEW NON-COMS REDUCED TO RANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

In the House of Comonns the Under-Secretary to the War Office announced that six noncoms had been reduced to the ranks for participation in the raid on Balbriggan and another had been reduced in the rank and given 168 hours detention for taking out a lorry without leave. None of these soldiers were proved to be implicated in the damage to the town and the expression 'sacking the town' was a gross misrepresentation.

"WITH INDIANS IN FRANCE"

SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS' BOOK PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9 30 a.m., Nov. 11.

Sir James Willcocks' book "With the Indians in France" published by Messrs. Constable and Co. contains interesting details of the achievements of the Indian corps in 1914 and 1915 and abounds in individual exploits of both British and Indians. The campaign is described as a test which proved the fine fighting spirit of the officers and men and the existence of the dire need for modern equipment. He pays a tribute to the high quality of the British officers whom he thinks the Indian officers, although their equal in bravery and self-sacrifice, will never be able to replace owing to the differences of training and temperament.

He mentions that on the occasion of the visit to an Indian corps Lord Roberts emphasised the duty of the corps commander to remind the higher command that the Indian troops must be used with discretion and not be flung into the battle indiscriminately.

Touching upon the deterioration in number and type of the reinforcements, he alleges, that recruiting was discouraged by the failure to keep India informed of the achievements of her soldiers, while he declares that on several occasions a corps was not given any share of the credit earned for the hard-fought actions.

Alluding to Lord Kitchener he affirms that no other man could more staunchly have upheld the name of India and its army.

"VINDICTIVE PRESENTED TO BELGIAN GOVT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

Reuter learns that the Vindictive which is now lying in shallow water at the mouth of the Ostend harbour, has been presented to and accepted by the Belgian Government. The Vindictive will be formally handed over on the Armistice Day.

DEATH OF THE EX-KING OF BAVARIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 11.

A message from Paris announces the death of the ex-King of Bavaria at Basle.

TURKS CAPTURE KARS.

THREE GENERALS AND 1400 MEN TAKEN PRISONERS.

REPORTED FALL OF ALEXANDROPOL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Constantinople.—The Turks claim that three generals and fourteen-hundred men were taken prisoners at Kars.

It is alleged that Alexandropol has fallen and that a Soviet Government has been established there.

EMPIRE TRADE EXHIBITION

ADDRESSES TO BE GIVEN BY COMMISSIONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The commercial committee of the House of Commons has arranged a series of meetings at which theEmpire trade commissioners will address them. Mr. Ainscough from India will attend next week.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN EXPORTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for October show that the imports amounted to £149,889,000 sterling a decrease of £3,611,000 as compared with October 1919 and an increase of £78,159,000 as compared with October 1913. The exports amounted to £112,295,000 an increase of £33,334,000 as compared with October 1919 ad an increase of £65,672,000 as compared with October 1913.

The principal increases in the exports as compared with October 1919 were cotton manufactures £9,069,000 woollens £1,470,000 and iron and steel manufactures £6,609,000 The value of the coal exports decreased by £2,408,000. Gold and silver exported during October amounted to £24,375,000 of which £21,778,000 went to the United States and £1,693,000 to India.

LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

LONDON THRONGED WITH SPECTATORS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The City to-day was thronged with spectators to witness the Lord Mayor's Show which however, was very simple compared with the previous pageants. Uncertainty due to the miners' strike caused the abandonment of the proposed historic story of the 'Makers of London'.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH GRANTED DIVORCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Duchess of Marlborough has granted divorce on the ground of desrtion and misconduct of the Duke. A formal denial of the charges against the Duke were put in but no evidence was called.

(Continued from Column 5.)

ways reserve to itself the discretion, as it must accept the obligation, to intervene when those interests are imminently and dangerously affected. But this is an instrument which should only be used in very exceptional cases and its application as a normal measure might be positively detrimental to a solution of disputes on sound and permanent lines. Arbitration can of course only succeed if and when both parties are ready and willing to submit their claims to adjudication. This is not a function which I think I can advantageously assume myself, but in those cases where the conditions I have mentioned exist there is rarely any practical difficulty in finding a suitable agency for the purpose.

As regards the cost of living,, I recognise that this is the most serious economic fact we have to face, and I assure you that Government on the one hand appreciate and sympathise with the hardships it entails on labour, and on the other, are giving to the exceedingly difficult and complicated administrative questions it raises their most serious and anxious attention.

As regards the attitude of Government to Trades Unions, I can sum up my own views in a few words. I regard the organisation of labour on sound economic lines as an unquestionable advantage to labour, to the community, and to Government, and progress in this direction will receive my sympathy and support.

THE STRIKES.

END NOT IN SIGHT.

MEN'S UNDAUNTED SPIRIT.

The slight hope that was entertained about a settlement of the Bombay strikes, by the intervention of H. E. the Governor, has now been frustrated at his Excellency's reply to the deputation of the Trade Union Congress The employers have now become more obdurate and hard-hearted than they were hitherto, though some of them are head-over-ears in difficulties owing to the strikes. But still they would not like to meet the strikers even at half way merely for the sake of prestige. The strikers, too, in their turn, are prepared to fight the battle till the last. Yesterday, they again met at the Esplanade Maidan and discussed the reply of the Governor to their deputation. Mr. Baptista's plan of borrowing a lakh of rupees and to collect funds by begging from door to door, to repay the same, seems to have inspired more hope and strength among the strikers than ever.

As on the previous two days the tram service was stopped at 5 p.m. yesterday, for which the people had to suffer awfully.

The temporary arrangements of the Postal and Telegraph authorities are also continuing as unsatisfactorily as before. The hopes expressed in the columns of the "Advocate" and the "Times of India", which papers seem to have undertaken the publicity agency of the Postal authorities and the Tramway Company, that house-to-house delivery would be restarted very shortly, are not realized as yet.

BOMBAY STRIKERS

MR. BAPTISTA'S APPEAL.

Sons and Daughters of India,—

In the name of humanity I appeal to you for help in the hour of a trying ordeal for the workers on strike in the city of Bombay Let me assure you that these strikes originated exclusively from economic causes—as desperate attempt for changing a dying into a living wage, but Government evidently look upon it as a precursor of the coming battles for Swaraj under Mahatma Gandhi's policy of Non-Cooperation; and for this reason they are resolved to crush the spirit of the workers who constitute the backbone of every nation The attitude of Government is otherwise incomprehensible. This dawned upon me after the disappointing interview with H. E. the Governor of Bombay. The Trade Union Deputation went to Poona with an olive branch and cordially offered the hand of peace and conciliation. Who could have gone farther than we did when we declared that we would accept H. E.'s arbitration in a dispute between workmen and Government? We also solicited his intervention to settle the strikes on terms honourable to all concerned. But unfortunately it appears to me non-violence means non-intervention, and prolongation of the struggle for existence. Incapable men are employed as postmen or telegraph peons on Rs. 5 a day for delivering a few letters or telegrams. This high rate of wages has perverted an electrician into a telegraph peon. Clerks are heavily bribed by extra allowances. But why? Simply to starve strikers into debasing and demoralising surrender. I cannot believe that the humanitarianism of India which impels men and women to feed dumb animals in Pinjrapoles will suffer their fellowmen to die of starvation. But being underfed for several weeks some have already fallen a prey to illness. They are being crucified on the cross of official prestige or capitalistic greed. But will you suffer such barbarism in India, especially at the great festival of Diwali? The wealthy must give of their abundance. The poor will give their mite. He who giveth to the strikers giveth to God Therefore help. How to help?

HOW TO HELP.

1. Postmen in big towns strike in sympathy for one week. Begin on 20th November.
2. People! post thousands of letters daily for delivery in Bombay for a fortnight. Begin immediately.
3. Boycott the Post Office for all other parts of the world for a fortnight completely After that period utilise the post only in cases of necessity. The loss of revenue may excite the sense to justice and duty.
4. Patronise National Post Offices. Pay double to help the beginning. In large towns nationalists, strive to collect letters for delivery to Bombay and send them to our postal offices. Details will soon be published.
5. Boycott the Tramway Company. Workers! do not serve them in any way whatever—neither as black-legs nor as line-layers. Boycott all work for a week at least. Workers unite and help. Remember your turn to suffer will soon come if you do not help the strikers to beat their adversaries.
6. Boycott the use of trams. Go by train or on foot. Make some sacrifice for the sake of justice to the strikers. Their case is good Do not believe the lies told about them about not being prosecuted for cheating, 31 days' leave on full pay, and large absenteeism on account of large earnings. These are lies The average income is only Rs. 27 a month admittedly. Absenteeism is due to heavy work from day to day without intermission No Sunday. No holiday. All work, no rest The blood of these overworked will be on your head.
7. Boycott the liquor shops—these dens of death and misery. What you thereby save give to the strike fund.
8. Theatres and cinemas, devote one day's profit to the fund of relief.
9. Irani and tea shops do the same.
10. Give quickly to the men who come round for subscriptions.
11. Mill-workers, do not forget the strikers on your pay day. Men will stand at the gate for your mite.
12. Shop-keepers give credit to the men.
13 Kanavalis postpone payment for board or lodging for a month.
14 Mer who can employ the services of strikers, please do so. Write to Mr. Pawar, or Chaman Lall, Medows Street, or Ginwala or Dalvi at Esplanade Road.
15. Wanted 200 yards of khaki for postal flags. Who will pay for it, or give cloth?
16. Do whatever occurs to you by way of help, but ensure victory to the deserving. The strikers must never be broken by hunger.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Nov. 11.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

TO T. U. CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

INTERVENTION DECLINED.

H. E. the Governor's reply to the address of the Deputation of the Trade Union Congress on 11th November, 1920.

Gentlemen,

As Governor of a Presidency which can claim for itself a very advanced position in the industrial development of India, I welcome this opportunity of receiving at your hands an exposition, necessarily of course very brief, and summary of the claims which Labour in India has to make upon the attention and consideration of Government. Next to the maintenance of the fundamental conditions of all orderly and progressive society, I believe there is no more important social or administrative problem than the position of Labour in the community. So important indeed and so comprehensive is the problem that the policy and proceedings of Government in regard to it can only form one factor out of many, and even of this restricted aspect of the whole I must confine myself to a few salient points of the most general character.

Let me at once say that I welcome and accept without reservation your assurance that your proceedings are actuated by no inimical spirit to Government. I am further convinced that that accurately represents the disposition of Indian Labour as a whole. Government fully reciprocates your assurance. While you attribute some measure of capitalistic sympathies to Government—an attribution of partiality which I cannot entertain without promptly disavowing it—I am glad to observe that you do so with hesitation and proceed to correct this first hasty impression by conceding to us a benevolent neutrality.

On this point, however, I should like to ask you to observe a necessary—I am sure you will agree it is a necessary—distinction The interests of labour, what I may call its particular and permanent interests in the normal course and progress of national life, are matters in which Government is not a neutral, however benevolent, but an actively But where, as must sometimes inevitably occur, there is a conflict of interests as during the progress of industrial disputes, then it is the duty of Government to hold the scales of justice evenly, and in such a case I should be the last to disclaim an attitude of neutrality. But, believe me, I prefer the role of active alliance, and I trust that I shall be able as the organisation of labour develops and becomes more articulate to count on a reciprocal spirit not merely of absence of hostility but of real confidence and cooperation with Government.

I venture to think that my Government has already, since I have been here, given some substantial proofs that these are not mere academic sentiments. The Development scheme in Bombay which we have undertaken will, I trust, be of special and lasting benefit to the labouring population—for so long as labour is housed in crowded and insanitary hovels it cannot gain self-respect or make any progress. As regards also the results of recent industrial disputes you have yourselves been good enough to ascribe to the good offices of my Government some credit for concessions granted to the workers. These are already some proofs of Government's anxiety for and interest in the general advancement and improvement of the lot of the worker.

You may be interested to learn that my Government will very shortly have set up a Labour Bureau competent to advise it on all that affects the interests of Labour, and have secured the services of a highly experienced and competent official of the Board of Trade to inaugurate the work of this Bureau.

One of the greatest difficulties that confront us all in India in matters affecting Labour and industrial disputes is the absence of accurate statistics which would enable an accurate judgment to be formed on the workman's cost of living and upon the ever fluctuating relations between his wages and that cost of living. A scientific but prompt examination of this question, the compilation of workmen's budgets, the translation of this statistical material into forms accessible to and readily understood by the public will, I believe, not only be of the very greatest value to Labour as a whole, but will enable the newspapers and the general public to take a wider and more intelligent interest in the affairs of Labour, and when the workman's case is a good one and his claims are fair will rally to his side a well informed public opinion. These matters have too long lain hidden in the dark: let the true facts be brought to the light and much goodwill result. This officer will, I hope, be arriving in India very shortly, so that in a few months time we shall be in a better position than ever before to form some conclusions on these important matters.

So much then for the information which Government is preparing itself to give to the public and to the Trades Unions. I confess however, that I and I think also the public at large, would have been interested to have heard more in the address which you have just submitted to me as regards 97 Trade Unions which were affiliated to the Congress their method of formation, their constitution, their system of ballot and election, and the actual experience of those who represent them in the trades for which they speak. Up to the present the general public is, I think, very largely ignorant on the points to which I have referred and a closer knowledge of the constitution and methods of Trades Unions in this country would be welcomed.

As regards the stage and the manner in which Government [illegible] attempt with fair prospects of success to assist in the solution of industrial disputes, I must ask you again to observe an important distinction which in the actual stress of contending claims is liable to become obscured. I mean the distinction between intervention and arbitration. Government having assumed as the paramount general interest of the community, must al-

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(Continued in Column 3.)

THE BOMBAY STRIKES.

H E EXCELLENCY'S INTERVENTION DEMANDED.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC HELP.

PUBLIC MEETING OF CITIZENS.

To consider the strike situation a public meeting was held last evening at the Munji Sheth's Wadi, Chinchpogli, when Rao Saheb K. R. Koregaonker, B.A., LL.B., J.P., presided.

The Chairman after explaining the object of the meeting said that most of the strikers belonged to the Maratha community and many of their families were now in a bad condition. It was therefore, the duty of their community to help their brethren. His Excellency who was sympathetic had intervened during the last mill strike and they wished he would also intervene in the present strikes, and they would pass a resolution to that effect.

STRIKES AND HIS EXCELLENCY'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala said that the postal and telegraph strikes had been going on for the last 50 days and the situation with regard to other strikes was the same. They all knew that the strikes were the cause of high prices now waging in India. The Postal Committee had enquired into the matter but they had not come to a proper decision; so the Union made representations to reconsider the matter, but no attention was paid to it On Wednesday Mr. Baptista, Mr. Pawar and the speaker went to see His Excellency in a deputation, but His Excellency refused to hear them saying that the present strikes were not an urgent matter as the last mill strike. When they asked His Excellency to see the representatives of the strikers he refused to see them on the ground that their names were not supplied to him beforehand. The speaker thought that the mill-strike was considered an urgent matter by the Governor because during that strike those men had created disturbances in the city, while the present strikers kept quiet.

There were about two lakhs of millhands in the city and if each of them gave a rupee to their fund they would get a large sum to help those poor strikers. The Jains and other Hindus showed kindness to the animals and the speaker hoped that they would also act in a similar way towards their brethren and would give them a helping hand. In conclusion he appealed to the millhands to give one day's wages to their poor brethren.

HELP FROM MILLHANDS SOLICITED.

Mr. Pawar said that ninety per cent. of the labourers in Bombay were Marathas and he thought that if the millhands of Bombay who numbered about a lakh would give half a rupee each for the strikers, the amount thus realised would be nearly Rs. 50,000. They were the descendents of the great Maharatta warrior Shivaji and he hoped they would keep up his traditions and give substantial help to their poor brethren.

EARNEST APPEAL FOR PUBLIC HELP.

Mr. Baptista received an ovation when he rose to speak. He said that after the termination of the meeting they would perform "Satya Narayan Pooja" and before he began his speech he would also perform the pooja. Speaking on the subject he said the Parsis were a rich and influential community in Bombay and if they would help the strikers he was sure he could make the authorities kneel down in a few days. They approached the Governor, but with disappointing results. For the cause of the poor strikers, he would die and would put aside every comfort in order to help them. (Applause). He would say that God was with them while the devil was with the authorities. As Rama had killed Ravena he would also kill the authorities. He appealed to the millhands for help and said that if each of them paid half a rupee the amount would be very large and would prove a substantial help to the strikers.

He had intended to start a National Postal department and he knew the Government would interfere in his programme and would prosecute him and even send him to jail for which he was very anxious. He then appealed to the millhands to boycott liquor-shops and give the money to the fund. He appealed to them to stand near the liquir-shops and restrain other people from drinking and thus help the right cause. For the cause of these strikers he would leave everything and would be a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and would beg for them from door to door. He again appealed to the audience in the name of "Satya Narayan" to help the strikers.

SPONTANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

At this stage an old Hindu named Ramji Sangne came forward and said that as Mr. Baptista had spoken in the name of "Satya Narayan" he would willingly give Rs. 10 for the poor strikers. He was then followed by three other Hindus and the total amount reached Rs. 40. The names of the other donors are:—Shri Krishna Talke Rs. 10, Agent of the National Steam Navigation Co. Rs. 50 and Madhav Sabaji Nayak Rs. 10.

DEMAND FOR GOVERNOR'S INTERVENTION.

The meeting then adopted the following resolutions:—"That this meeting of the Maharatta community of Bombay held at the Munji Sheth's Wadi, Chinchpogli, respectfully press upon the attention of H. E. the Governor the necessity of His Excellency's intervention for a settlement of the long-drawn Postal, Telegraph, Tramway and Gas strikes in Bombay, as they have been the cause of much suffering to the strikers and inconvenience to the public owing to the unbending attitude assumed by the respective authorities."

"This meeting strongly protests against the action of the Corporation in disallowing the resolution about the Tramway Company not issuing transfer and half tickets."

The president and speakers were then garlanded and the meeting dispersed after the usual vote of thanks.

The Lot of the Humble.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

After years of persistent agitation in the council, after a series of unavailing petitions and protests on the part of the lower subordinate and menial staff, who do daily toil for a pittance in the various departments of our local Government, and after the exhibition of considerable dissatisfaction with their conditions of service, even by the higher subordinate staff, Indians necessarily, the Government of Bombay did at last see the necessity of agreeing to the appointment of a sub-committee of officials and non-officials, to consider the whole question of the revision of the salaries of their servants, high and low, in the subordinate service.

Ever since the year 1906, there have been circulars issued by Government in the Financial Department, which bear eloquent testimony to their anxiety for revising the pay, the conditions of service and the ultimate prospects of the clerical and other servants, who make their administrative machine a success. What is termed in the phraseology dear to the heart of the bureaucrat "a grant of provisionally increased rates of pay for Non-gazetted Superior" servants, has been a subject of comment, discussion and sympathetic criticism on the part of the Indian Civil Servant, who is wearing out his body and soul in the self-inflicted duty of governing the people of this presidency. The minutes, notes, circulars and resolutions on the subject, assumed an interesting phase from the year 1908 to 1919. These eleven years of sympathetic discussion will, perhaps, mature into solid action in 1921, when the cost of living has increased by more than 100 per cent. and famine is staring the rayat in the face. Meanwhile, the number of I. C. S. posts in this presidency has appreciably increased; the Government of Bombay, so deeply interested in the protection of life and property, has shown no undue dilatoriness in sanctioning additional Superintendents of Police, Europeans of course; for the sake of the poor men in our Imperial services, over-sea allowances of Rs. 250 a month, deputation allowances of 200 a month, junior selection grade pay arranged on a handsome scale, additional pay of 250 a month in individual instances personal allowances in some others have all been sanctioned. The British Government in India, with its well known economy of means, does not waste time in minuting and circularising when this is a question of ameliorating the conditions of service and the amenities of life of their poor European servants in India.

But what about the poor Indian? Mahatma Gandhi, disillusioned and disgusted, would ask him not to have anything to do with the administration of this country. It is hard, however, for a man in middle age who serves the administration of this country or this presidency on wages which a barber in Bombay would look upon with contempt, suddenly to get out of his accustomed groove; and the Indian rayat, we suppose, has a right to demand that the taxes he pays to support the administration, alien as it is, should be allocated in a saner, healthier, and more equitable manner, so that his own kith and kin who happen to serve the administration, should obtain at least a living wage.

The Secretary of State for India, as is evidenced in paragraph 3 of a resolution of the Bombay Government in the Financial Department, Resolution No. 4604, dated the 25th November, 1918, had sanctioned a permanent increase in the pay of the Lower Subordinates. That resolution laid down certain general principles, and as the Indian Civil Servant is a master-hand at laying down principles for others. Those were admirably phrased and nobly conceived, as can be noticed in a bombastic Government Circular in the Financial Department No. 8311 of 6th December, 1919. They can be summarised under three main heads; (1) that uniformity of pay and grading should prevail throughout; (2) that the old wages being fixed under very different conditions in the past have long outlived their usefulness, (3) that the continuance of high prices will not subside to pre-war level in the near future.

It appears very high hopes were entertained by the clerical and lower subordinate staff in all the Government departments after the publication of this resolution. As it was, their condition was extremely pitiful. The starting pay in the Police Department was sanctioned to be Rs. 20 from 1907, that in the Revenue Department was so sanctioned since 1914, that in the Education and Forest Department was Rs. 25 as can be observed from a careful perusal of Government Resolution No. 8740; but it is astonishing to learn that clerks in the Judicial Department were so unfortunate as to receive a start of Rs. 15 with no time-scale and with no guarantee that they would rise after twenty years' service even to receive the pittance of Rs. 50, which under present conditions is the minimum upon which a lower middle class family can support itself, supposing they are so fortunate as not to be compelled to live in any of the bigger towns of our Presidency where the problem of house rent is to them even greater than the problem of petrol to our Bombay war profiteers. As already mentioned, the Judicial clerks received Rs. 50 at the start. Before the year 1906 that start was of Rs. 12 a month—i.e. a monthly wage which an ordinary menial in Bombay would scorn to look at. It is true that Mr. Justice Heaton, who was deputed by the High Court under orders from the Government of India to inquire into the pressing grievances of the staff of the Judicial Department, did make several important ameliorative recommendations, but although in sanctioning a revision scheme for other departments Government did make free, unrestricted grants to satisfy their immediate needs, the Judicial Department had to be content for the last three years with a grant of only one lakh. One would have supposed that the income derived from the court fees would be allocated to satisfy the increased demand in the shape of higher wages but, unfortunately, it was merged in the general revenue. It is no wonder that the judicial clerks, in a conference they held under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Upasani on the 7th September, 1920, bitterly complained of the unfair treatment given to them and resolved that the increased rates of pay provided by Government in their Circular No. 438 should be permanent and not provisional and that retrospective effect should be given to the increase from January 1920, the month from which war allowances were sanctioned for them. It is a sad commentary upon the attitude of the senior bureaucrats in the Bombay Civil Service as regards this and other kindred questions that they should bring out a circular dated 25th June, 1920, with soft promises, and then a month after, by their order No. 505 in the Finance Department dated the 7th August, 1920, attempt to get behind those promises. In order, said the first circular, to ensure uniformity and facilitate sanction, Government had decided that propositions for provisional revised pay should be based on the following facts: (1) that Government consider that a 75 per cent. increase over pre-war scale is advisable in the lower grades, and a 20 per cent. increase in the higher, (2) as time-scale pay has been introduced in the Imperial services, Government are prepared to introduce time scales into provincial establishments, (3) Government consider that the present incumbent of each post should start in the time scale on a pay calculated at the pre-war pay of the post plus a certain percentage for which the Government provided an appendix to their circular. We must not forget to point out that Government in paragraph 7 of the circular took care to add that, "as far as existing incumbents are concerned, their pay will be raised to the amounts shown in appendix A, and they will begin to count service for the next higher increment from 1st March, 1920."

This was satisfactory so far as it went; but the Mead slogan of weeding out the undesirables began immediately after the publication of this circular and Government announced in their order of 7th August, 192, that, with reference to their first circular—i.e. the one dated 25th June, 1920—"all heads of offices should be informed that the efficiency bars between the grades of pay shown therein must be rigidly enforced and no clerk whose efficiency was in the least in doubt, must be allowed to pass into a grade started on a pay higher than his present pay plus temporary and provisional allowance, *whatever his length of service.* Our local Government were further so ill-advised as to declare in this order that "Heads of offices are authorised to disallow the whole or part of the immediate increases granted by appendix A, in the case of any clerks who are inefficient."

These tiresome details have been given in order to avoid the fatuous commentary, a favourite in bureaucratic circles, that Indians very often criticise Government policy without knowledge of the facts, and to assure the administration of Sir George Lloyd that in this matter of revision, of granting provisionally increased rates of pay to their lower subordinates, Indians are in possession of a multitude of facts which go to prove that, dimly as Sir George Lloyd may be aware of it, the policy of his advisers has been hesitating, imprudent—I was going to say almost insincerely lukewarm. Of course for all such increases of pay the Government must find more money and in the wonderful diarchy which will set in from January 1921, it will be the Indian Minister who will have to find it. That unfortunate being will have to tax his brains and worry his soul to find out additional sources of revenue. As all the mass moderate intellect will now be rallied on the side of Government to assist and co-operate with it, schemes of further taxing the rayats will not be unduly late in their conception; but it is to be hoped that the Committee, which Government have appointed as a result of the persistent agitation in Council, kept up by distinguished Moderates like Mr. Kamat and Mr. Garud, will not content itself with making patched-up proposals. And let not the Government of Sir George Lloyd forget that even the higher type of Indian officials the Mamlatdars and the Munsifs, the very people who do the major part of the work of the Indian Civil Servant, are looking strikewards, tired of looking heavenwards, to seek a solution of the problem of living in these times of high prices and inadequate fixed incomes.

LABOUR PROBLEMS OF JAMSHEDPUR.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 8.

A very largely attended public meeting under the auspices of the Labour Association was held here on the 6th instant, Mr. S. N. Haldar, Bar-at-law took the chair. He was asked by the audience to give in detail what passed at the Trade Union Congress of Bombay. He first of all let the men know the meaning of the Trade Congress and the utility of it in India. He explained to the workmen of this place all the resolutions of the Congress in Hindi and on the workmen to give up the habit of drinking which was the bane of human life. He also said that three main points necessary for the solution of all labour troubles are: (1) having in view a standard of living, the minimum living wages for all should be fixed, (2) than proportionate increment of wages as the prices of necessaries of life go up and (3) share in the profits of the business to the extent of 70 per cent and a controlling voice in the management of the business.

Another speaker, Mr. Abdul Quadir an ex-employee of the Tata Company spoke on the resolutions of the Congress. The gist of his speech was that all faults lay on the men themselves, for not having unity in them. All religions claimed to have a Creator. It did not matter by what name they called him. But why should there be any difference in feeling amongst the Hindus and the Musalmans. The Hindus and Musalmans must get themselves united for a common cause of the Motherland whose sons they all were.

Mr. P. C. Mitra, an employee of the Company urged the men to come forward and join the Association. Now was the opportune moment. He moved a resolution that when Col. Wedgwood and Lala Lajpat Rai came there on a visit which they had promised a great reception should be given them by all. The resolution which is given below was carried unanimously.

"Resolved that a fit reception be given to Col. Wedgwood and Lala Lajpat Rai on their visit to Jamshedpur."

After the speeches of a few other men the meeting dispersed.

A REQUEST TO MANAGEMENT REFUSED.

The Labour Association had written to the management asking permission to allow its President, Mr. S. N Haldar to visit the Tata Iron Works and the permission was refused. The Association stuck notices outside the gates of the works but those notices were torn by the management. Whereas notices of amusements of the Gymkhana races, Cooperative Stores Dramatic Clubs and such others were allowed to be stuck inside the works even on the company's notice board. Incidents like these help to create discontent.

CONFERENCE OF MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Nov. 9.

The proposed Conference of Mining and Metallurgical Industries meets to-morrow and the sitting will continue on the 11th. Discussions will be of an informal nature. It is not yet settled who will preside over the Conference. If Hon. Mr. R. D. Tata does not arrive, it is probable that Mr. S. M. Marshall, consulting Engineer and Acting General Manager of the Steel Works, will occupy the chair.

The Burmese Women Conference held in conjunction with Y. M. C. A. Prome Conference, passed resolutions favouring opening of Anglo-Vernacular Girls Schools in every District by Women's Association and advising against useing diamond and gold ornaments at meetings. Representatives from 58 Associations attended and discussions were entirely conducted by women.

The Burmese Press invites Indian candidates left in for election to notify their intentions if they really wish to seek Burmese cooperation in provincial matters. The same Press considers Mr. Gandhi's reaon for celebacy does not exist in Burma at present.

"STUDENTS AND ORGANISATION."

"IDEAL TO BE CONSTRUCTIVE NOT DESTRUCTIVE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AGRA, Nov 10.

Major Thomas H. O'donnel, Principal Agra Coolege, addressed a crowded meeting of the College students of Agra, the subject of his speech being "students and organisations." He dwelt at length on the responsibility of the students and pointed out to them the various evils of Non-cooperation in matters relating to Education. The money spent on education belonged to the people of India and every endeavour should bemade to utilize that money to the fullest extent. In Ireland all schools and Colleges were subject to Government control, but the Irish people made use of the present system of education and supplemented it by others. According to the speaker it was unfair of any political leader to ask students to Non-Cooperate. Students should educate themselves in the proper sense of the word physically mentally and morally and educate others. The greatest pleasure in life lay in giving pleasure to others. The inclination of youth being hot and impulsive, he strongly adwised his student hearers to be calm, cool and reasonable and not to take any part in the politics. The ideal of Indian political life should be constructive and not destructive.

BOYCOTT IN BURMA.

WOMEN NOT TO BUY FOREIGN LONG-CLOTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Nov. 11.

In addition to the rumoured boycott of dearer cigarettes, condensed milk and tapers. Burmese women are being advised not to buy foreign long-cloth for jackets at the prevailing high prices, but to use Burma made material. The correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette" says that this advice in some cases was accompanied by tearing of the jackets, which were considered objectionable. Then Burma cheroots were recommended to cigarettes smokers and foreign cigarettes were confiscated and trampled on.

ROHTAK DIST. CONFERENCE.

NON-COOPERATION RESOLUTION PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ROHTAK, Nov. 9.

The District Conference which was dissolved on Sunday after rowdy scenes in pandal met again on Monday morning, the 8th instant. The President forbade shouting of any sort and strongly condemned the action of those who had created interruptions in the proceedings with the cries if "shame." The Non-Cooperation resolution was again debated. Several speakers supporting it and Mr. Mushtaq Hussain opposing which being put to vote was passed, Mr. Mushtaq Hussain's being the only dissentient voice.

KHALSA COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 9.

On the 6th November the students of Khalsa College led by Dr. Kitchlew and Satyapal and Sarla Devi Chaudrani passed through the bazar in a procession, and after offering prayers in the Golden Temple assembled in the Bande Mataram Hall, where speeches were made by Dr. Kitchlew, Sarla Devi and others, and resolutions were passed by the students condemning the action of the college authorities and inviting sympathies of other Khalsa Schools by observing hartal on the 16th instant.

NEED OF FUNDAMENTAL CHANGE OF SPIRIT

"LEADER" ON NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The "Leader", commenting on Non Cooperation resolution, says that to merely negative policy will not die at the present moment. The new era requires a fundamental change of spirit. The basis of British rule should be trust and disinterestedness, and not suspicion or selfishness. Repression almost always implies bankruptcy of statesmanship. The responsibility for the failure of a reasonable section of the people to assert themselves rests almost entirely with the Government. It is time that the rulers practised a little in trospection.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD BYE-ELECTION.

A COALITION GAIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 12 noon, Nov. 11.

Mr. J. C. Davidson (Coalition Unionist) has been returned unopposed for Hemel Hempstead.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TO EMBARK AT MARSEILLES ON DEC 18.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The Duke of Connaught will proceed to India overland via Marseilles whence he is due to embark on December 18th.

MR. GANDHI'S CAMPAIGN.

INADVISABILITY OF REPRESSION.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" VIEWS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

The "Westminster Gazette" says the Government of India's statement regarding immunity of the followers of Mr. Gandhi is a sensible document. The situation is grave enough, but could only be made worse by repression. The paper thinks that it is imperative that the new Viceroy must be a man with Indian knowledge and experience and adds that there are very grave objections to the appointment of a soldier.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR A. COBBE.

NEW MILITARY SECRETARY TO INDIA OFFICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Cobbe has been appointed Military Secretary to the India Office vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Vaughan Cox who has retired on reaching the age-limit.

COLOMBO-RANGOON SERVICE.

TO BE RESUMED BY BIBBY FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

All the Bibby fleet will resume the Colombo-Rangoon service at New Year. The Oxfordshire the first steamer to be requisitioned by the Government at the outbreak of war has been reconditioned at Belfast, and fitted to burn oil and is now resuming regular service with the Bibby line.

CLIMBING MOUNT EVEREST.

ARRANGEMENTS BY ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Brigadier-General the Hon. C. Bruce said he hoped that the Government of India would place aeroplanes for reconnaissance purposes at the disposal of the next party to attempt to climb Mount Everest. The Alpine Club would organise and carry out the actual climbing and the Geographical Society would undertake the scientific side in which he hoped the Indian Survey would cooperate.

SPINNING MACHINERY IN ENGLISH MILLS.

ALL EFFORTS FAIL EXCEPT ONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

In connection with the "Manchester Guardian" report that foreign firms are endeavouring to buy the whole of the spinning machinery in the mills in Oldham and Mossley it appears that the efforts of the Far Eastern firms have failed except in the case of one Oldham firm, which is said to have accepted a Japanese offer for the spinning machinery.

APPALLING STAGE IN FAMINE IN CHINA.

FOURTEEN MILLIONS ACTUALLY STARVING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 3-30 p.m., Nov. 11.

The famine in China has reached an appalling stage. Fifty-eight million people are shadowed by the grim monster in five provinces of which total, according to the figures compiled by the International Famine Relief Committee, fourteen million are actually starving. It is estimated that fifty millions sterling are required to feed the whole of the threatened population, until the Spring harvest. The rest of China is highly prosperous, but is doing little to alleviate the distress in the afflicted area. The famine is due to failing crops, from the deficiency of snow in the winter and the rain later. People are reduced to subsist on roots and bark and leaves of trees. The situation is intensified by bands of brigands, and hoards of locusts which are preying on the growing crops.

ANGLO-PERSIAN AGREEMENT

CHANCES OF EARLY RATIFICATION.

MEJLISS CONVENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that an early ratification of the Anglo-Persian Agreement was not affected by the collapse of the Persian Cossacks and the withdrawal from Persia of the commander of them.

The Mejliss had been convened by the Persian Government and was expected to meet soon. Only a fraction of the two million sterling loan provided in the Anglo-Persian Agreement had hitherto been advanced to the Persian Government.

Replying to a supplementary question Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said he hoped that the Mejliss would meet during the next few months but could not be too confident.

INDIAN INFANTRY AT HODEIDA.

SIR ARTHUR FELL ON THE "UNFORTUNATE EPISODE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

Replying to Sir Arthur Fell, Mr. Churchill said there were no troops on the East coast of the Red Sea. There was one battalion of Indian infantry at Hodeida. Sir Arthur Fell suggested that this "unfortunate episode" should now be closed and the troops withdrawn entirely. Mr. Churchill replied that the decision as to where we had troops for military action did not rest with the War Office.

HUNDRED ROLLS ROYCE CHASSIS FOR MESPOT.

FOR REDUCTION OF MAN-POWER EMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

Replying to Mr. Ormsby-Gore and Sir Donald Maclean in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill stated that the Government had ordered a hundred Rolls Royce chassis to be used as armoured cars in Mesopotamia and hoped that this would enable considerable reduction of the man-power employed.

With regard to the question of the submission of the supplementary estimates, he thought it would be better to present such estimates nearer the end of the financial year, when he knew what the expense was, the figures were unhappily large but possibly would be less than many supposed.

SENSATIONAL MURDER TRIAL AT CARMARTHEN

SOLICITOR ACQUITTED OF CHARGE OF MURDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 11.

One of the most sensational murder trials of recent years ended at Carmarthen to-day when a solicitor, Mr. Harold Greenwood, was acquitted of the charge of poisoning his first wife, Mabel, who died on June 16th last year. The body was exhumed under instructions from the Home Office on April 10th after which Mr. Greenwood, who had married Gladys Jones, three months after Mabel's death, was arrested on June 16.

Sir Marly Samson prosecuting for the Crown emphasised that Mr. Greenwood had bought gallons of weed killer in Scotland containing arsenic which, it was alleged, Mr. Greenwood mixed with the wine, which Mabel drank. Arsenic was found in the body after death.

Sir E. Marshall-Hal, defending, suggested that the death was due to the doctor mistakenly giving Mabel two half-grain morphia pills and presence of arsenic in the body was due to glucose in the manufactured foods.

An important witness for the defence was Mr. Greenwood's daughter, who testified that she drank two glasses of the same wine that Mabel took.

EXTREMIST M. P.'S HOUSE RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Nov. 11.

Scotland Yard men to-day raided the residence at Chalk Farm of Mr. Malone, M.P., who has recently been indulging in Extremist speeches. Several hundred documents were seized.

Correspondence.

"BACK TO HINDUISM".

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter on the above subject, signed "A. J. Nakhwa": The ancestors of the present Christians (Catholics) of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, were converted by St. Francis Xavier and other Missionaries when the Portuguese were in power, but there were Christians in the Thana District as early as the sixth century. There seem to have been Christians and Christian Churches at Chaul. Early in the fourteenth century, the Latin Friars, Jordanus and Odericus, found several families of Nestorian Christians at Thana and there seems to have been a Christian Church at Supara. Jordanus made thirty-five converts between Thana and Supara, and wrote that two Friars should be sent to Supara.

In the ruin of the Portuguese power, most European and half-European families left the country, and Portuguese and other white priests were forced to follow their example. Gradually, the whole Ecclesiastical Government fell in the hands of the Archbishop of Goa and his deputies—Vicars-General—assisted by Goanese priests and some local-born priests. In 1774, Salsette was taken by the British. In the years of terrible Cholera (1818-1820) that followed the instruction of British rule and again in 1882, some of the Christian Kolis, finding that they suffered as much as their Hindu neighbours, took to propitiating the goddess of cholera and either left or were driven from th Church. According to the story of Uraps and other classes, their fore-fathers were forced to become Christians by pieces of flesh being thrown into their wells. Force may have been used in some cases, but the Portuguese accounts seem to show that persuasion and interest was the chief means of conversion. Their treatment of their chief rivals, the Mussalmans, was specially severe.

It is true, however, that the clergy, while entirely neglecting the education of the people, nay, wishing them to be buried in ignorance and remain blind, were alive to trading on their credulity in the pursuit of pecuniary gains and were oppressive and unjust: They looked upon the people as primarily existing for their benefit and sacrificed the good of their flocks to their own interests and to their reactionary policy, fondly believing that, whether they oppressed or treated their sheep with sympathy or consideration, it mattered nothing, for, even if oppressed, they would, by the peculiar situation of the Hindu mind or tenets of Hindu Religion, rather suffer all indignities, oppressions, harassments and exactions than leave the Christian fold and be received into Hinduism and restored to their caste in pristine vigour. Cases of priest oppression, high-handedness, caprice and absolutism have occurred, some of which have even found their way into print. Of these, I may mention a few. The wedding of a farmer's girl of the village of Marowli near Chembur in Salsette was withheld on the groundless plea that a piece of land held by her father from her grand-father belonged some years ago to the Church. Correspondence on the subject was published in the "Times of India" under the heading, if my memory serves me right, of "Tactics of a Priest." Then you have had the grievances of the unfortunate widow of Kirole ventilated in your journal and the widow worried and suffered in health, but her priestly antagonists would not be beaten. This is a long story and well told in the "Chronicle" editorially as well as by its correspondents. The old lady converted her hut into a decent house and wanted to have it blest and guests invited to the ceremony. The priest seized the opportunity and had the woman pay the money under the fear of his refusing the performance of the ceremony. After all the priests had their object gained and the event was triumphantly reported in the "Angelus", their fortnightly organ, with hypocritical praises and denunciations. Surely, might is stronger than right, but they forget the vengeance of the Lord who despise righteousness and are proud of their position and fear not to oppress the poor and the helpless.

There was the case of a respectable member of the fisher community of Utan in Salsette. He complained against the then Vicar of Utan, in connection with the funeral of his mother-in-law. And the Bishop wanted to have an inquiry made in the matter, to which the petitioner agreed, but did not want the Commission of Inquiry to be wholly composed of ecclesiatics, so suggested that a man or two of his choice should he put on the Commission, as he frankly told the Bishop of Damaun that he had no confidence in the ecclesiatics whom His Grace would nominate. He had, however, to yield to the ecclesiastical "hookum." As he expected and feared, the Commission reported against him and the Bishop passed order inbicting certain punishments and disabilities and parment of a certain sum, the cost of inquiry. The Vicar of Utan was promoted and transferred to a Church in Bassein.

In my humble opinion, it is now high time that the present ecclesiastical order of affairs should be displaced and the voice of the laity, hitherto regarded as the "prattl of cattle" (to borrow Mr. Joseph Baptista' telling phrase uttered on another occasion) considered as the voice of men capable of reason, endowed with intelligence and possessed of mortal souls. An impression has been creat on the minds of Indians tha Christianity is Europeanism and that it is a foreign religion. Christianity originated in Asia and is a Universal Religion an of universal application, confined to no cast or nationality. The priests should be wit the people of India, sympathise with them and their aspirations, and give proofs of sense of high patriotism.

I close this letter with an appeal to Christian ministers to be just, kind and sympathetic, otherwise they will have now and here after.

"NEMESIS."

Nov. 8.

FITNESS FOR SELF-GOVT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I submit a few observations in reply to the letter of Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji published in the "Chronicle" of the 4th instant.

In my humble opinion the writer has not fully understood the significance of Non-Cooperation. He says: "The Non-Cooperation movement is just like abandoning all at once an old house where we lived for years together owing to some trouble, without seeking another or making any preparation for the new abode, and thus creating unnecessary sufferings." Mahatmaji not only aims at abandoning the house, but also at raizing it to the ground. The abode which we fancied to be the abode of God has turned out to be the stronghold of Satan. Unless, therefore, that stronghold is demolished, a nobler and a purer one cannot be erected instead. When you wish to construct a new building, you have got to demolish first the existing one, and then only you can raise the new structure according to your plan. It is on this account that Mahatmaji is busy with destruction and destruction itself, in a way, involves construction.

Your corespondent has put some questions and says that he does not think that Mahatma Gandhi or anybody could answer those queries in the affirmative. The answer is undoubtedly in the negative; and exactly because the answer is not in the affirmitive we demand Home Rule. Yes, we do not possess sufficient education, and, therefore, we want self-government. The presenq Government is not only alien to our country but also to our ideas. It does not like to remove our illiteracy. If we are masters of our own country, we will have Free Education. Then, about the unity of races and religions. Nobody in India, I am sure, understands the significance of Hindu-Muslim unity more truly than Mahatma Gandhi. The success of British administration in India has, to an extent, been due to their acting up to the principle:—"Divide and Rule." Had we understood the value of the *entente* but a decade earlier, we should have been a free people by this time. By identifying his own interests with those of Mussalmans Mahatmaji has won their love and esteem and now the Mussalmans vie with Hindus to honour him and claim him as their own. For the last few years we are having the most cordial feelings between the two communities; and, after some time, God granting, the racial and religious differences will become a matter of the past. As regards the remaining questions the answer to them all is: that these drawbacks shall at once disappear when the Government of the country comes into our own hands; that in the train of Political power shall come all the qualities necessary in a self-governing people.

There is one question which had pained m most of all, and that is: "Are we quite prepared to have complete Home Rule withou the British Government"? I do not blam the gentleman questioning. It is the outcome of our education. From the very beginning we have been taught to think that Indians are meant to serve, that we do not know the art of self-government, and that we must remain the hewers of wood and drawers of water for the heaven-born white skinned race. I cannot accept this theory Indians are the inheritors of a most sublim civilization: they have been governing themselves from times immemorial and it is barely a century and a half that the English have come to India. In the good old, old days we have had Kings like Rama and law givers like Manu. In modern times India has been ruled by Kings like Akbar and Sivaji. Both of them gave laws to us which can serve as a model even to-day. When the whole of Europe was wrapped in darkness, Akbar showed that spirit of toleration and political equality which is a boast of our present-day Rulers and which will never be attained by them. I shall not be surprised to hear that Akbar was indebted to European councillors in framing those laws, as Shah Jahan had to make us of Italian architects in building the Taj! I will only request the writer to forget what he has learnt and have faith in his own self

Yours, etc.,

BASHIR MOHAMED KHAN.

Bombay, Nov. 6.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is nearing two months, since the Post and Telegraph strike was declared but as yet there are no signs of an honourable and equitable settlement. While the postmen and Telegraph peons are bravely holding out against fearful odds, against temptation put in their way, against the gnawings of pinched stomachs, the authorities on the other hand are bent upon maintaining their *izzat* at any cost. But at what an whose cost? The cost of the public, who frank their letters and telegrams. And th public, therefore, have a right to know how long they are to suffer inconvenience and loss while this unequal and deplorable struggle is going on. I am told that a great deal of expenditure is being lavished, by the authorities on carrying on the work, that was hitherto so cheaply and efficiently performed by the strikers.

A "strike allowance" from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10 a head per diem is being drawn by sundr upper subordinate officials ever since th strike was on. Others draw even Rs. 4 per day, as batta. Special taxis on handsome terms, are engaged to despatch telegrams to the town sub-offices from the Head Office, and Signallers, who ought to be working at their machines, are having joy rides in them, and besides their pay, are getting anything like five rupees each per day, for what bicycle peons were doing before. With the exception of a single official, who is directly responsible for the maintenance of the suburban telegraph service, as in normal times before this strike, the other officials drawing Rs. 10 a day as strike allowance can hardly be said to have earned the same. Quite obscure and petty clerks do the needful while the *buksheesh* goes, as in most cases in the Department to undeserving claimants. I have shewn in the above account, how public money is being lavished or wasted, if you choose, in fighting the fighters for a bare living wage. I hope this will catch the eye of the higher authorities, who have sanctioned this "sinews of war" and they will scrutinise for themselves if such lavish expenditure was justified. The Accountant-General of Posts and Telegraphs would do well to pay a flying visit and see things for himself in Bombay, instead of raising pettifogging objections, regarding the reading of the Government of India Regulations, on the subject of Overtime earnings and retrenching the same, from the hard worked men. This is clearly not a case of the want of legal authority, for sanctioning the strike expenditure but, it is a question of how and why the money running into thousands already was utilised. This becomes specially necessary in view of the fact, that these highly paid Postmasters and upper subordinates, have drawn these allowances without any scruple; they have struck a small gold mine and this mine will last so long as they have elastic or guttapercha consciences and so long as the D.-G. is determined upon carrying on this fight for *izzat* at the cost of the public. Instead of this money going into the already well lined pockets could it not have been devoted to raising the pay of the poor strikers? I do hope, Sir, some day, in the Imperial Legislative Council, an Indian member will put questions on the above matter to the Director-General, and thereby obtain elucidation of the mystery of thousands of rupees being spent on fighting his own hitherto loyal and faithful servants.—Yours, etc.,

WASTE.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

BOMBAY STRIKE AND CO-OPERATORS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The whole of the last montth has seen unparalleled darkness and the population of Bombay has suffered immensily with the post, tram and gas strikes. The postal department has been most cruel and obnoxious now. We have ceased to receive our daily letters, money orders, registered letters and so many articles which we used to receive regularly before. We hold none but the Government responsible for this outrageous mismanagement: it is the darkest blot on the civilised Government in India. The Director-General of Post Office came down to Bombay from the Big Hills to squander and waste *our* money. What he has done in Bombay, no-one knows: and no-one knows when this mischief will come to and end. Cannot these ardent cooperators with Sir Dinshaw Wachha, and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in the foremost ranks do anything in the matter? Cannot they ask the Government to move in the matter and bring the troubles to a happy end? Let them try the cooperation. And let us know the result. tramway authorities are still more obnoxious and callous to the public. The Tramway Co. has stopped giving us transfer tickets; I ask you Sir, have they the right to do so? As I know, they cannot do this and there exis's a rule in the agreement between the Company and the Municipality to that effect. Will any of the Corporators throw light on this subject? The Company has no money to give increment to its own servants, but it can afford to spend thousands of rupees on employing the horribly dirty Pathans with big and heavy *Dandas*. What does this mean? Will not the Shareholders of the Company wake up and take immediate action to improve the evil? Will not any of the big cooperator by the public do his duty? So also is the case with the Gas Company. What is His Excellency the Governor doing at this moment? The authorities ought to give way and come to some sort of reconcilation without which the mischief will not end and the public especially the Indian population will continue to suffer as at present? It is the du'y of the leaders in Bombay to join together in deputations to the proper authorities. It is no use disregarding public inconvenience. Has Bombay no public man of weight and influence? It is really very shocking to find one and all of its leaders silent and indifferent to the inconvience of the public. Will they wake up?—Yours, etc.

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgaum, Oct. 22.

LIQUOR LICENSES OF WEST KHANDESH.

To the Editor of "the Chronicle".

Sir,—It is nearly two years back that I was asked by some of the liquor licenses of West Khandesh to represent their grievances to responsible public leaders for Council agitation. I readily undertook the work and made arrangements to introduce a deputation of them to our beloved countrymen, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha. But when everything was ready the deputation failed to arrive owing to sudden illness breaking out among some of its members. Since then they have been content to take such spasmodic and sporadic action as seemed expedient to them—recurring petitions, personal interviews with the Collector and even influence if it may work. But all this failed of its purpose. All this merely evoked soothing replies that bore no fruit. And to-day they are anxious to have their case pushed in the Press. Briefly their case is (1) that at the public auction of 1918 each bidder recklessly indulged in outbidding others with the result that the license-fees of these shops swelled to insane proportions, e.g., the license-fee of the liquor shop at Taloda rose from Rs. 5,500 to Rs. 36,000; (2) that within six months of their obtaining the license, famine visited the district reducing the daily sale of liquor to depressing limits; (3) that influenza and other epidemics aggravated the situation, insuring the ruin, partial of complete, of the licensedars; (4) that in consequence of the late war living became dear, and reduced the number of liquor consumers; (5) that the missionary activities of teetotalers stirred the people into the paths of abstinence leaving the "dukandars" in a helpless state; (6) that their being no Government "firman" regarding the rate at which liquor was to be sold some of the small shops, in consequence of their small license-fees, in the neighbourhood of big shops, succeeded in underselling the latter.

These are the facts. And on the basis of these the licensees pray for such remission of license-fee as may seem compatible with the loss sustained. Some thirteen months back when the Excise Commissioner informed individual petitioners that their cases would be duly considered the situation was hopeful. But since then he has been pleased to observe a cruel silence. Since then at least one licensedar, Mr. G. K. Kalal of Taloda, is alleged to have died of heart-failure induced by a serious anxiey of not being able to pay up Government license dues and the consequent threat of Government to confiscate his property. Since then the volume of discontent among these licensees has been acquiring increasing strength. And it is but just that Government, after proper inquiry, should meet the situation *in time*.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. BHESANIA.

JACK IN OFFICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One morning at 8-50 I was waiting on the Shanta Cruz station up-train platform, where I came upon a passenger with a pitiable countenance, moving to and pro. On inquiry I heard that the man was to travel up to Bombay by the previous local train, along with his wife and a son four years old. When the train came in to the platform he placed his little son in the carriage and was about to get in with his wife, when the train started. The couple remained at Shanta Cruz, while the little boy travelled alone to go where the train took him, under the care of the Great Master. This made the father very anxious and he went to the Station Master—The coaching clerk was in the station and not the master and requested him to send a telegram to the Colaba Station Master to detain the boy there. He was also prepared to pay the cost of the message, though, of course, so far as I understand, it is a part of the Station Master's duty to give a service message under such circumstances. But the heaven-born clerk simply powned at the poor illeterate man and drove him away. I, for my part, also requested the Station Master through a friend of his but all to no purpose. What would have been the condition of the poor little boy quite alone in the train, I leave it to the reader to imagine. Will the Railway authorities take notice of this and bend a little the high-headed servants concerned.—Yours, etc,

A PASSENGER

A MUSLIM'S PROTEST.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—What is the matter with the Mohammedans of Bombay, are they altogether devoid of Muslim feeling, and ignorant of the teachings and injunction of the Holy Shariat? Last night I saw a drama called "Prince Hossain" played at the American Yusaf cinema near Globe cinema Bombay, no words can express the indignation which Muslims felt when a so-called Turkish Sultan of the champion race of Islam was shown in the criminal act of eloping with an American girl called "Purple Iris" and afterwards kissing her in a way that showed him to be nothing but a sensual debauchee. The interior of the Sultan's Harem was shown in a disgusting manner. The whole thing was an insult to every Muslim present, and yet the proprietor of the cinema is a Mohammedan. Had that film been shown in the Punjab, the results would certainly have been calamitous to all concerned. The Muslim people of Bombay should show true Muslim feelings and boycott all such cinemas. I ask all my Muslim brothers not to go to such vile shows.

A. Z. MOHD HUSSAIN ZAMAN,
of Gujranwalla.

Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma was entertained by Poona Telugus "At Home" party on the evening of the 10th instant in the Petit Hall. Rai Bahadur Doctor Bhuraya Jalaya, Rao Saheb Nalaswami Naidu and other leading telugu gentlemen of the place were present on the occasion. The party terminated with great enthusiasm. (A.P.)

Correspondence Summarized.

ABSTINENCE FROM ALCOHOL.—"P. D. K." writes that a public meeting was held in Bilimora on the 7th, when Mr. Kalidas, the President, spoke strongly on this subject. He hopes that many meetings will be held to teach people the evils of drink.

ADVANCE NON-COOPERATION.—Mr. T. B. Purohit, B.A., writes from Bagalkot that the Collector of Bijapur called a meeting at the Taj Theatre, on the 7th, but only 10 or 15 persons attended, so the meeting was dropped. He had been invited to Pansupari the same evening, but only the same persons turned up. Then a few officials of the Hardinge Institute without consulting the Secretary or members invited him to open the Tennis ground. On the protest of the members this also was dropped and the Collector went back. He also informs us that Mahatma Gandhi is expected on the 10th or 11th. Reception arrangements are complete and subscriptions for a purse to be offered are coming in well.

RACK RENTING.—"Singi Blockwalla" complains of rents unjustly raised and points out that there ought to be a Rent Law in Sholapur as in Bombay, etc.

BACK TO HINDUISM.—Mr. G. B. Vaidya requests Mr. K. M. Trivedi to mention the name of the Shankaracharya, who accepted Hindu converts to Christianity back into Hinduism in 1905. The information may be given directly to Mr. Vaidya, c/o "The Hindu Missionary", Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

RED TRIANGLE FUND.

AN APPEAL.

On behalf of the Bombay Board of Directors and the Indian National Council of the Y. M. C. A. the Committee of the above fund has issued an appeal to the Bombay public:

For five years, during the war the extensive work among the troops in Bombay, as well as other parts of India and overseas, has been generously supported by the Presidency War and Relief, Red Cross, and other funds. Now that such sources of support are closing we must look to the public for support. The great campaigns are over but the Y. M. C. A. is still needed by both British and Indian troops in garrisons in India and in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt. The new troops arriving in India, many quite young men, will expect Red Triangle service to break the monotomy of dreary garrison duty in the East. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief writing recently said "I am voicing the Army when I say that we hope the ties which bound the Y. M. C. A. and the Army in war will not be relaxed in peace."

In Bombay army work is continued among Indian troops at the Marine Lines Hut and Dadar Hospital. The Cooperage Hut has been temporarily lent to the military authorities for the use of soldiers' families. Some service is still rendered to British troops at Colaba and elsewhere. For this work Rs. 36,000 is required and practically assured for this year.

For civil work in Bombay we need Rs. 50,000 to maintain four branches and provide for urgent repairs which have accumulated during the war but which cannot be postponed longer. At a time of such congestion and high rents in this city it is essential that the Association continue to provide decent accommodation at reasonable rates for young men.

We are appealing for a total sum of As. 1,56,000 towards which Rs. 40,000 has been subscribed. The Committee earnestly desires to receive the remaining Rs. 1,16,000 to meet the local obligations and Bombay's share of work elsewhere in India and overseas.

Remittances should be sent to W. Turner Green, Esq., Graham Buildings, Bombay, Treasurer of the Red Triangle Fund. A list of subscribers will be published regularly in the local papers.

ALLEGED THEFT FROM A HOTEL.

ARREST OFA EUROPEAN AND HIS SONS

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The District Magistrate of Simla wired the railway police at Howrah to watch a European named Albert Heyes and to seize any property belonging to Grand Hotel, Simla, if found with him. On arrival of the mail, the police took Mr. Heyes and his two sons as well as all his luggage to the police-station, where they were searched. A large number of articles suspected to belong to Grand Hotel, Simla, and identified as such by the Calcutta representative of Hotel, were seized. Heyes and his two sons have been released on personal recognisance of Rs. 100 each, pending a report from Simla. Mr. Albert Heyes was, until recently, Musical Director of Grand Hotel and Pelitis Restaurant, Simla.

RE ARRESTED AND RE-INCARCERATED.

FOR FAILURE TO FULFIL CONDITIONS OF RELEASE.

(Associated Press.)

The Punjab Government Press Communique states that owing to failure of Sangham Singh, of Aulakh in Gajranwala District, to fulfil conditions under which he was released in February, 1920, under the Royal Amnesty, the Local Government has cancelled the suspension of his sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment. He has accordingly been re-arrested and sent back to the jail to undergo the remainder of his sentence.

JUSTCE T. V. S IYER RETIRES

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

Justice T. V. Seshagiri Iyer retires from the High Court Bench, from to-day.

"LABOUR POLICY AND IDEALS."

LORD HALDANE ON PRESENT UNREST.

LIBERALISM'S SLOWNESS TO CHANGE.

Viscount Haldane spoke at Rochdale on Oct. 15, at a meeting organised by the local branch of the Independent Labour party, his subject being "Labour Policy and Ideals." Says the "Manchester Guardian."

Lord Haldane's position in politics today singularly interesting. "I have no axe to grind," he said to-night, "I have held some of the highest offices in the State, I was a member of Parliament for some forty years, and now my chief interest is in the general affairs of my country, and all I ask is to be allowed to think and tell you the conclusions to which I have come." The appearance of a statesman of his attainments and record on Labour platforms has excited some discussion. and he made an interesting reference to his political position to-night.

"I have not joined the Labour party," said Lord Haldane, "and I have my reasons for that. Nor am I satisfied with the position of the old Liberalism. Liberalism has some splendid things in its past; but ideas never stand still, they have to change as the times change, and I think Liberalism has been a little slow. I speak as one who is in sympathy with Labour's larger ideas. I said some months ago, and it was the subject of some criticism, that Labour had captured the heights, and I see no reason to go back upon that. Labour has identified itself with new things which are making a new and moving appeal."

Lord Haldane was ready to admit that Labour had a great and substantial grievance in the domination of capital. It was, he urged, great mistake to assume that because capital was necessary in industry the capitalist had a right to dominance. Here he seemed to see one of the causes of the class antagonism by which the country is riven, and of which the country must get rid. He therefore pleaded for recognition of the principle of the distribution of the products of industry according to services rendered. He accepted, though with considerable reservations, the validity of the principle of nationalisation in industry; and, finally, declaring that if we were to have an alternative to the existing Government it must be an alternative based on principles, he suggested two as rallying points for those who would displace the Coalition—the principle of service and the principle of the education of the nation.

IRELAND, THE LEAGUE, AND THE STRIKE.

He made special allusion to three questions of the moment in the course of his address. With regard to Ireland, he affiirmed that "Nothing could be better than what Mr. Asquith said on Thursday about that country, and I associate myself entirely with it. You cannot hope to get Ireland right on the basis of democracy unless you give to the people of Ireland the full responsibility for curing their own evils and setting their own house in order. They are the only people who can do it. If the German Emperor were ruling over this country instead of Mr. Lloyd George it might be conceivable he would do it in another way; but Mr. Lloyd George is ruling on a basis of democracy."

As to the League of Nations, he said: "There, again, Lord Grey and Lord Robert Cecil have spoken admirably. We need a League of Nations but we cannot get a League of Nations until the Great Powers are in earnest in setting it up. Germany and France for two generations had one principle in which they believed fervently—that one had got to be the hammer and the other to be the anvil. We shall never get a stable peace in Europe so long as that principle continues. Peace is only to be secured if people get back to the notion that it is an abuse of civilisation if differences cannot be settled except by military force in the end."

Dealing with the miners' dispute with the Government, Lord Haldane said that if a strike took place it would be an act of folly. "This is not the time," he continued. "I am far from saying that the miners have not had something to complain of. Between capital and labour in the mining industry there has arisen a great barrier of suspicion, and the miners do not believe the promises given to them, or what is said to them. There is unrest, and their refusal to adopt the offer that has been made to them—a mistaken refusal as I believe—may have its genesis traced back to the state of suspicion which prevails, unfortunately but widely, among the labouring classes. Well, we have got to eliminate that."

IN BOMBAY, FOR BOMBAY, BY BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

When you subscribed to the loan did you realise that much of it, was going to be lost by way of foreign plant for ever to **INDIA**—certainly not, as you only were told every Rupee will be spent In Bombay, For Bombay, By Bombay.

If you believe in a drain by way of payments for plant, equivalent to half the annual revenue of Bombay Municipality, cannot be helped,

Will you at least stop vast sums going out of the country for ever by way of foreign Contractors' profit **by insisting on contracts being given to INDIANS only?**

This (1) Cannot jeopardise the success of the scheme, as all the desigining—engineering—is done by Government experts—who are responsible.

(2) Cannot be uneconomic or inefficient as all up to date plant is provided for and supplied by Government bodies;

(3) Must be cheaper (**a**) as only and Indian really knows local conditions—the essence of contracting;

(**b**) lives a cheap life in his own country and has not to come from 5,000 miles, also has not to keep a double establishment;

(**c**) requiring only labour collection can naturally do better.

But, even if the Indian Contractor is **reported** to be a bit dearer, **insist on contracts being given to INDIANS** as (1) all the d.

(2) It will be a very good training ground for the Country's Contractors, therefore;

Insist on all development scheme contracts being given to INDIANS only.

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SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY
for All sorts of **Piles**
Dr. N. K. DAS of Chandshi,
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MANUFACTURES OF MOTOR AND CYCLE ACCESSORIES,
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The Trade only:
Trade price-list will be forwarded on application,

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

Thursday, November 11.)

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., Acting Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Secretary to Government, Legal Department, is granted privilege leave for three months and twenty-seven days combined with furlough on average salary for four months and one day, and on half average salary for four months.

Mr. J. D. Dikshit, District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is granted, privilege leave for three months and twenty-two days, with permission to prefix thereto the Christmas Holidays and to affix to it the summer vacation of the District Court of Sholapur.

Messrs. Gundo Ramchandra Ginde and Gurunath Beknalkal having resigned their appointments on the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Bail-Hongal, the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class conferred on them by Government are withdrawn.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Appalal Khonmeersaheb Chakoli to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Third Class in the Belgaum District. Mr. Chakoli shall be a member of, and shall exercise all the powers conferred on, the Bench of Honorary Magistrates at Bail-Hongal.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has approved the appointment of Mr. C. C. C. Pegge, a Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from 2nd October 1920.

The resignation by Mr. Tom S. Dawson, M.I. Mech. E., J.P., of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

The resignation by Mr. D. M. Inglish of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by the Governor in Council.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint Lieutenant J. N. Carmichael, 1st Battalion, Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, as extra Aide-de-Camp with effect from the forenoon of 1st November 1920.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. B. Sothers, on return from leave, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara, Eastern Division and Kanara Central Division, vice Mr. G. S. Butterworth, proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. J. Newland, Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, was granted, with effect from 20th October 1920, special privilege leave in advance for five days in continuation of the leave already sanctioned to him.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, during the first three months of the privilege leave of Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S., and thereafter to be substantive in the appointment.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I.C.S., to be Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, with effect from 1st October 1919, when the lien of the Hon. Mr. G. F. Keatinge, C.I.E., I.C.S., on that post expired.

Mr. Motabhai Sundarav Jayakar, on relief by Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., to be District Deputy Collector, Broach, vice Mr. Chhaganlal H. Mehta, reverting.

License to solemnize marriages has been granted to the Reverend Ralph Holme of the Baptist Mission.

The Reverend W. F. M. Hamerton of the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 3rd November 1920.

Mr. H. D. Baskerville, Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Special Departments, has been granted six months' furlough on medical certificate with effect from the 7th June 1920.

Mr. J. M. Ritchie to be a member of the Board of Examiners in Bombay, vice Mr. A. M. Kerr, resigned.

Mr. C. O. Lowsley, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for twenty-five days with effect from the 12th November 1920 with permission to prefix the Divali Holidays to it.

Mr. P. K. Shinde, temporary Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, vice Mr. Lowsley, on leave, or until further orders.

"THE HIDDEN GEM"

PERFORMANCE AT BANDRA.

Some months ago the Papal Seminary at Kandy sent out an appeal, entreating for funds if it was not to close its doors. In answer to that appeal several of the past and present students of St. Stanislaus' Institution, Bandra, produced "The Hidden Gem" by Cardinal Wiseman in the School Hall last Sunday evening, the 7th of November. This play, a charming mixture of humour and pathos, tinged with much of the exquisite grace of "Fabiola," was specially written by the author to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Ushaw College, Durham. It deals with the times of the Emperor Honorius and Pope Innocent. The story begins with the return of I. Alexius to his father's house after five years of wandering as a pilgrim. He lives there unknown and unrecognised, a prey to the cruel jests and sneers of the servants. Towards the end he is accused of robbery but dies before his innocence is established. The finale is reached when his identity is revealed. The performance was an undoubted success. The enormous gathering did infinite credit to the charity of Bandra's inhabitants. "The musical interludes by St. Joseph's Convent" were much appreciated. And as for the acting itself little more "go" and a little less of "crowd-consciousness" would have made it perfect.;

Mr. Henry Remedios, acted the principa role of Alexius as it should be acted, Mr Matthew Rosario gave a good rendering of th incendiary, rascally, Bibulus Mr. Peter C Pereira played Euphemianus with great effect, Mr. Didacus Pereira evoked roars laughter as the Beggar, and Mr. Andre C. Pereira looked the jealous, prejudice stout-hearted steward to the life. An that makes nearly the whole cast which says a good deal for the performance.

"The Hidden Gem" is to be performed so it is rumoured, in Bombay at the Glori Church, Byculla, and probably at St. Xavier' College, for the same good cause.

The Hon. Mr. M. M. Shaffi, Education Member of Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Madras on Wednesday from Bombay on an official tour. (A.P.)

Dr. Ansari broke journey at Allahabad on Tuesday on his return from Benares and addressed a largely crowded meeting there with Pandit Motilal Nehru, on the chair. (A.P.)

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ESHER OR O'DWYER?

FORGING NEW FETTERS.

Commenting on the Esher Committee's Report, "India" wrote in Mail Week :

It will be seen that no more eccentric, audacious, cynical, or brazen report has ever been produced by any of the innumberable commissions and committees that have roved over India during the last three decades. And that is saying a great deal! The proposals of the Committee, indeed, have startled even the "Times" out of its usual smug equanimity, with the result that that journal, relapsing into one of its periodical returns to sanity on Indian questions, has subjected the precious Report to a scathing and most useful exposure and castigation. It should be noted, however, that the indignation of the 'Times' has been stirred by the Committee's flaunting disregard of the whole constitutional basis of the Government of India, and its incredible and impertinent encroachment on the domain of Imperial policy. Regarded from the Indian national view-point, the proposals of the Committee assume a far graver and more sinister aspect. They can only be described as an essay in rampant militarism, far transcending in scope and character any previous Junker enterprise in India or elsewhere. They are clearly directed at the permanent subversion of civil control in Indian Government; at converting India into a huge reservior of armed mercenaries who will be normally, and indemnitely, occupied in furthering schemes of aggression and conquest in the "Near and Middle East" for the benefit of British Imperialists and capitalists, but at the expense of the Indian tax-payer; and at frustrating the declared policy of His Majesty's Government that India should progressively attain to the status of a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth.

PERSONNEL OF THE COMMITTEE.

A scrutiny of the "personnel" of the Committee will help towards a better understanding of these amiable intentions. The Army in India Committee has been popularly referred to as the Esher Committee. Viscount Esher being its nominal president, but it is safe to infer from the internal evidence contained in the Report that his Lordship's name merely serves as a convenient camouflage to give a suggestion of weight and responsibility to that body, while its real presiding genius was another and different personage—Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who, it may be remembered, was appointed to the Committee shortly after his retirement from the Punjab Lieutenant-Governorship to the accompaniment of indignant protests from all sections of public opinion in India. Besides Lord Esher and Sir Michael O'Dwyer the other original members of the Committee—for there were two additional members appointed at a later date to whom we shall refer in a moment—were Sir Godfrey Fell, Finincial Adviser of the Military Department in India, Lieut-General Sir H. V. Cov, Secretary of the Military Department of the India Office, Lieut-General Sir C. W. Jacob, Indian Army, Lieut.-General Sir H Hudson, Adjutant-General in India, Lieut.-General Sir J. P. Du Cane, Master-General of Ordnance, and Major-General Sir W. Gillman, a former Chief of the General Staff in Mesopotamia, with Brigadier General C M. Wagstaff as Secretary. These experts, it appears, first held a conclave among themselves in England, and without reference either to the Government of India or to any responsible leaders of Indian opinion, evolved what they were pleased to call certain "principles" which should govern their subsequent deliberations in respect of framing proposals for the better administration and organisation of the Indian Army. These 'principles" they made haste to submit to the Secretary of State for India as Part I of their Report, and extracted from him what appears to have been a species of "approval" for the same, which, however, Mr. Montagu now, under the stress of the "Times" criticism, is anxious to modify The revised India Office version is that His Majesty's Government had merely accorded "a general favourable disposal" towards Part I of the Report—with abundant mental reservations! Be that as it may, the 'approval" served its turn, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer with a few chosen colleagues, "not" including the President of the Committee, Lord Esher, gaily tranced off to India (then in the throes of the aftermath of the O'Dwyerian horrors that had been visited on the Punjab earlier in the year) and guided the activities of the Committee, presiding over its sittings in the convenient and no doubt welcome absence of Lord Esher.

TIWANA'S CREDENTIALS.

The word "sittings," however, requires to be elucidated in the present context. One of the "principles" which Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his colleagues had taken care to establish in Part I of their Report already referred to, was that they should record no "formal evidence"—solely out of a desire, as they avowed, not to "add to the mass of documentary evidence already available!" They accordingly, on arrival in India, "took counsel" with a number of unmentioned "high military and civil" officers, presumably of their own choosing, and with "certain independent persons whose views and experience could simplify our task"—these latter, it is safe to surmise, exclusively of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's own choosing. In neither case, however, was any evidence formally recorded! Since the submission of Part I of the Report, in response to protests that had been made in India, two Indian members were added to the Committee, and these shared the deliberations and activities of the Committee on its arrival in India. They were Sir Krishna Gupta—an unexceptionable choice—and Sir Umar Hayat Khan, a notorious reactionary and creature of Sir Michael O'Dwyer The motive that prompted this ill-assorted selection was easy to perceive, and is duly reflected in the two separate Minutes that they have appended to the Report. At least one decent and representative Indian, acceptable to public opinion, had to be appointed, but Sir Michael O'Dwyer and his friends took care that his usefulness should be neutralised by his being yoked with another "Indian colleague" who could be relied upon with confidence to provide a counter-blast to Sir Krishna Gupta's views and representations. How well Sir Umar Hayat has acquitted himself may be seen by referring to his Minute, which, by the way, is a literary surprise. No one had hitherto suspected that the numerous accomplishments of this gallant gentleman included a capacity to write coherently and correctly—in English or any other language. That, however, is only a tribute to his self-effacing modesty, and the forcible Minute he has indited will no doubt serve effectually to dispel the public delusion to which we have referred. Coming back to the Report, we think there will be general agreement with us that, in all the circumstances, it is not surprising that it should exude O'Dwyerism at every pore.

What, then, are the proposals of the O'Dwyer Committee? In the first place they amount to a negation of Constitutional Government in India. Sir Michael and his friends have devised a happy scheme, calculated, at one fell swoop, to destroy not merely such slender shreds of constitutional character as may be discovered in the existing system of Indian Government, but also those dim and distant prospects of constitutional growth which were postulated in the now famous Parliamentary pledge of "progressive realisation of responsible government in India." We trust the pathos and irony of the episode will not be lost on Mr. Montagu, the author of that dream! How far the Committee respected their instruction not to frame their recommendations "in such a manner as may hereafter prove inconsistent with the gradual approach of India towards a Dominion status" may be gauged from the following piece of illuminating commentary which we take from so unimpeachable a source as the "Morning Post." Says that journal in a burst of enthusiastic candour :—

> "The Report of the Committee, as we read it, is a gallant attempt to stow away the administration of military affairs in a water-tight compartment beyond the reach of the civil Government. Neither the Indian Government nor the India Office under the scheme would have active concern with Army business for the future."

We feel sure that Sir Michael O'Dwyer would not dream of impugning this interpretation of his intentions, which is given forth to the world by a staunch and trusted friend of himself and his fellow-Junkers. Moreover, there is very authoritative confirmation forthcoming from another quarter, which has a value of its own. Says the "Times" :—

> "Disguise them how they may, the real objects of the broad principles they (the committee) set forth seems to be to hand over the Army in India, and consequently half India's Imperial expenditure, to War Office control; and they hint at Indian columns marching backwards and forwards through the Middle East in a fashion which Lord Curzon once described as 'wild and demented.'"

WHAT THEY ARE AFTER.

As a matter of fact, Sir Michael and his colleagues more than "hint" at what they are after: the meaning of their proposals is plain as a pikestaff. Mr. Churchill's "new Middle Eastern Empire" is to be carved out by the Indian Army, with Indian money for the benefit of the very class which has already despoiled India. The Committee set about attaining the realisation of their objective speciously and disingenuously. "The centre of gravity of military operations has shifted from West to East," they declare, and consequently "in the future we must contemplate the possibility of our armies operating in the Middle East, based partially on India and partially on Home." Further, the Indian Army "can no longer be regarded as a local force whose sphere of activity is limited to India and the surrounding frontier territories." We are content to agree with the "Times" that what this formula means is that "India is now to prepare herself to engage in unnamed operations in perpetuity outside her own shores." The Committee have no doubt been encouraged in their aspirations of a new "world domination"—the frenzy which not so long ago was supposed to have been an exclusive aberration of the ex-Kaiser's mentality—by the fact that a vast proportion of the Indian Army was on service outside India during the war, as it still is—in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Persia and Egypt, among other "theatres of war." In order to perpetuate the arrangement, to make of the Indian Army an "Imperial Striking Force" for use anywhere and every where that the Junkers may desire, without let or hindrane, the Government of India and the Secretary of State are alike to be eliminated from the scene. The Chief of the Imperial General Staff would henceforth have the power of "supreme direction in all questions of Imperial military policy in which India is concerned." He would be the sole military adviser of the Secretary of State He would appoint the Commander-in-Chief in India, who, in his turn, should be the sole military adviser of the Viceroy, and should have the right of direct communication with the Great Chief at White hall over the heads of the Government of India. The Secretary of State for India would, as an act of courtesy and condescension, be kept informed of whatever may be passing between the Great Chief and his Agent in India by his Military Secretary, who, again, must be a nominee of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff!

For the erection of this glorious Constitution, and the achieving of the new Conquest of the World, the Committee naturally expect and desire that India, in grateful appreciation of her destiny, should find the money as, of course, she must give the men. If her resources are already heavily taxed—why, she must bleed further, materially, morally, and physically. Is she not an "integral portion" of the greatest Empire that the world has ever known? The fact that a Report such as the one issued by the "Army in India Committee" could have been drawn up, and that such a body as the "Army in India Committee" could have been constituted at all, should do more than anything else to bring home to the people of India their true position in the existing scheme of the British Empire,

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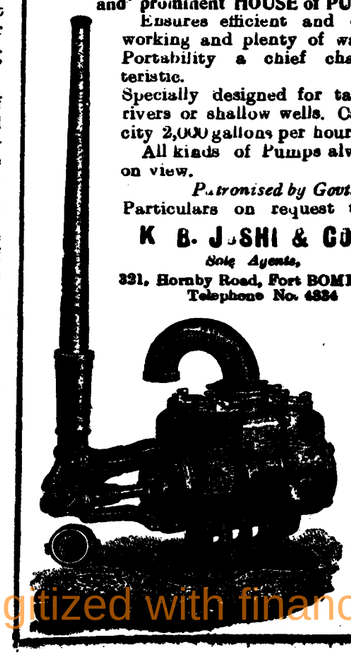

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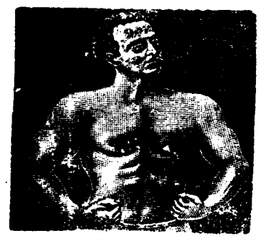

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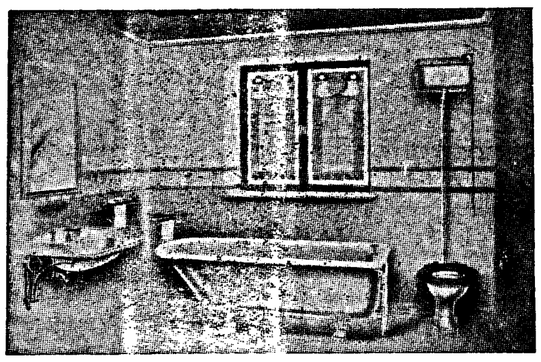

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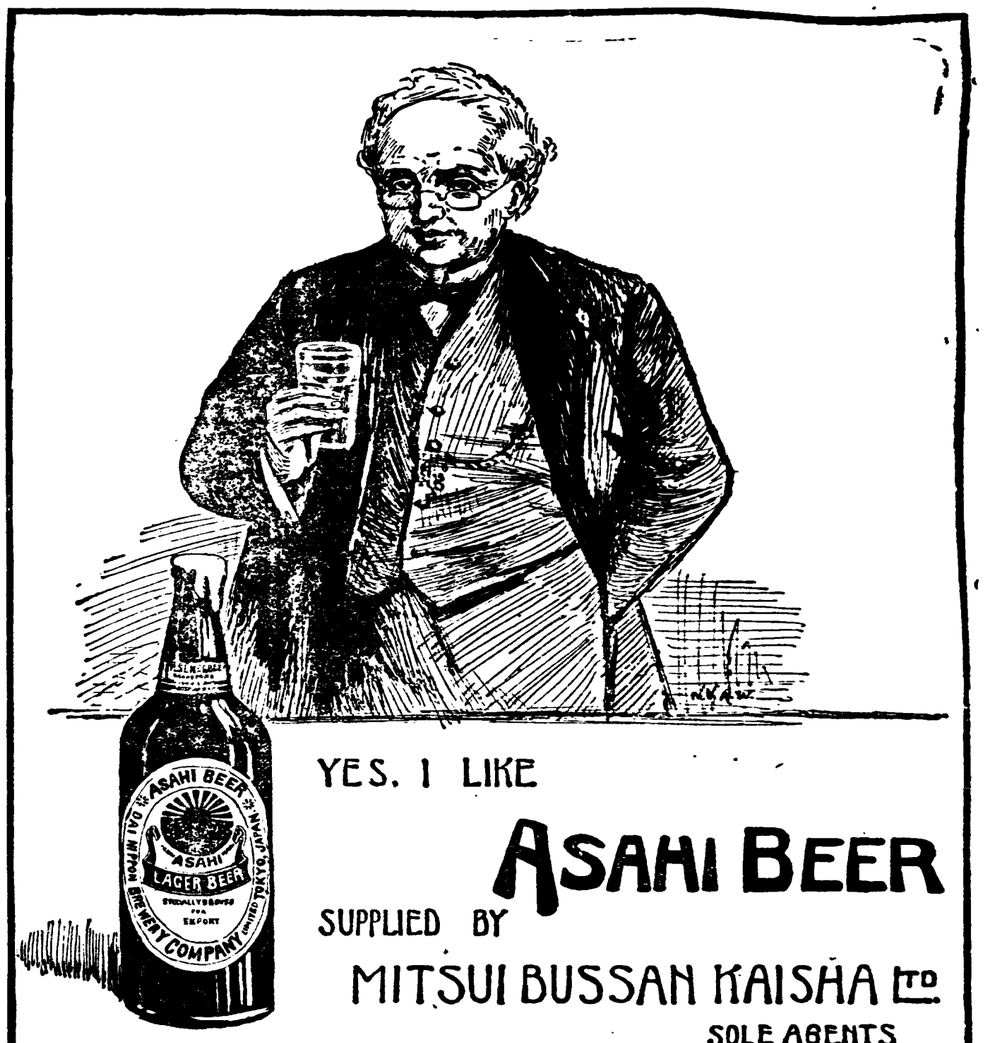

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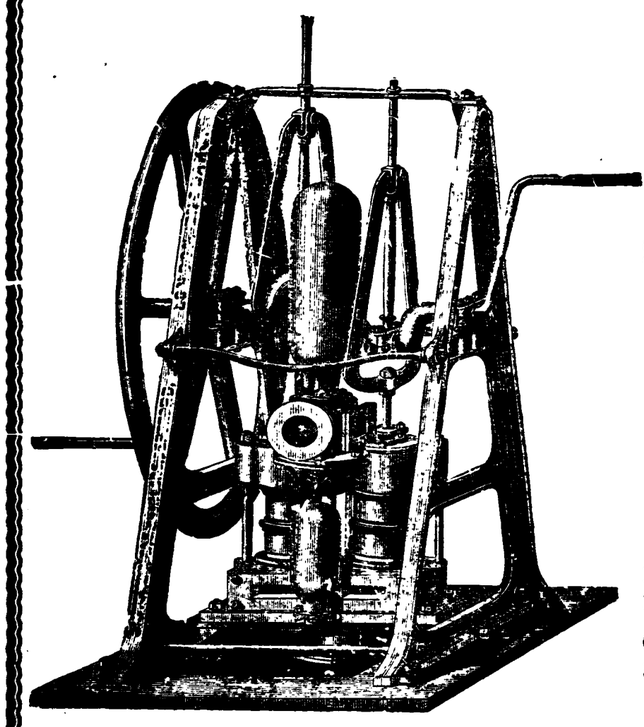

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